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LASCAR SEAMEN.

REPORT

FROM COMMITTEE ON LASCARS,
AND OTHER ASIATIC SEAMEN.

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“CHARITY, says the proverb, begins at home;”—to which is tritely added, “but it should not end there.” There is such a thing as the common duty of man, that extends to all his race, and embraces every native of every clime. That the disposition of our nature is, to study in the first place, the welfare of *self*, admits of no denial, and demands no palliation: it is an inherent propensity, given with the wisest and best intention, without which the whole economy of human life would cease, and every benefit of Society, moral, civil, and religious, would disappear. We now have access to the heart, not by means of reason only, but by means of the passions also;—but the passions either arise from, or center in, self. We now can employ motives;—but motives could have no influence if the passions were suppressed: all feeling, all sympathy, would be suppressed with them, and plain, simple, argumentative reasoning would be found cold, inapplicable, and unproductive.

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Nature has appointed certain vegetables and animals to certain climates: they are limited by terrestrial phenomena, to which they are suited; and beyond the districts allotted to them, they do not flourish; in fact, they do not permanently exist. Man is not subject to this disposition: his constitution sustains the heat of the Equator, equally as the cold of the Poles. He roams the surface of the *whole* earth, and finds, or makes, a home every where:—but not every where alike; to enjoy a home he must be accustomed to the climate; his animal frame must, by habit, be inured to its qualities, and must be capable, by habit, of accommodating itself to its changes. Art has never yet invented a thermometer so sensible to every variation of atmospheric temperature, as the human frame; and health or disease very often follows in consequence of such variation, without so much as the slightest suspicion of the cause, in the mind of the individual affected. It is not with impunity that the native of a northern clime visits the Indies, East or West: those countries sweep off—perhaps, one third, of those who intend to settle in them, during the first year after their arrival; or, in the course of what is termed the *seasoning*. Nothing is more common in India than for a European stranger, newly arrived, to present his letters of introduction, to pay his visits of reception in due form, and to commit some inadvertency by exposure to the sun, which affects his constitution, and carries him off, at the month's end. Those who escape, not seldom contract diseases, which seat and shew themselves too openly to be concealed; diseases, derived not from want of caution, but

from the peculiarities, and, to the patients the novelty of the climate.

The same occurs in a greater or less degree, when the natives of the Torrid Zone visit our temperate regions. The inconstancy of the weather, the haziness and moisture of the air, the severities of winter, the chills, and colds, and other inclemencies, put the constitutions of native Indians to a rude trial, of which the few who visit us, have usually, sufficient cause to complain.

If those complain who enjoy the necessary protection from the seasons, and command the comforts of life, as those comforts become desirable, day by day, to what severer degrees of suffering are others exposed whose rank in society deprives them of the power of self-protection, and who forego, from necessity, the conveniences and safeguards which circumstances require, and their personal condition renders indispensable.

To our general estimate of things, resting on comparison, the difference of heat between the climate of India and Egypt, appears to be very trifling:—but, it was not found trifling by the Bramins who accompanied Sir David Baird's army from India to Egypt, in 1801:—on the contrary, though by their law—meaning their religious institutes, they were prohibited from flesh meat, yet to preserve their health, and their lives, they found it necessary to violate the precept, and to derive from this forbidden nourishment, a strength to resist the effects of that colder region into which they were transported. This took place in sultry Egypt; in a British camp: what would these persons have suffered had the duty of their station led them direct to an English winter!

Nor let the circumstance of a wide separation from their native home—from their countrymen—from their friends—from their families, be deemed trivial, or be overlooked: it is a moral cause of great extent and influence, as all who have experienced such separation, during any length of time, will not hesitate to confess. A forced association with strangers, is not pleasant to the human mind; and even when those strangers may be contemplated as friends, the novelty of the

scene and of the society, includes a sense of diminished comfort, and of more than domestic hazards, from unknown manners and customs, from untried tempers and prejudices.

These ideas branch out into a thousand diversities; but all of them, pressing the best feelings of our nature into their service. We deny not that a suffering countryman of our own has a prior claim on our compassion and benevolence; but we say, the stranger in distress, is a spectacle that strongly excites our affectionate sympathy: his wants may be equally great; but they are greater, inasmuch as his resources to meet them are less. He encounters difficulties at every step: he can but imperfectly tell his tale: he knows not where, or how, to obtain redress, if wronged: he is the prey of the idle and dissolute, and utterly incapable is he of distinguishing the blandishments of criminal intension from the earnest good wishes of honest friendship.

There is no need to imagine such a person straying over wild heaths and moors, and deserts, wandering alone, in darkness, along paths unfrequented, a prey to the most anxious apprehension whither his route may lead him; or exposed to the chance of meeting with ferocious animals:—the city of London itself, the metropolis of civilized Britain, presents dangers not less real, and not less alarming. Whether these exist among us, by necessity, we presume not to determine; but, we know, that philanthropy can scarcely exert itself in any nobler manner, than by acting the part of guardian to those exposed to them. And we mean to extend this assertion to public as well as to private benevolence: the honour and character of our country demand that a protecting care should exert itself around those who know not how to care for themselves, and who, for our benefit, are brought into circumstances, indissolubly connected with hazards which they can neither detect nor decline.

The public eye was shocked some years ago with the sight of numbers of Lascars and Negroes, begging about our streets, in every stage of human misery: scarcely a public passage was free from

the afflicting, the heart-rending nuisance. The Government, very properly, interfered, and those disgraceful exposures were abated. The India Company, in whose ships many of the men came over, concurred in rendering the measures enacted effectual, and the execution of the Act 54th of Geo. III. cap. 134, has subsequently prevented the recurrence of similar occasions of reproach on our national want of feeling, and avaricious insensibility to suffering humanity.

At a period when the trade of India is thrown open to private adventurers, when the expectation that these adventurers may introduce among us a greater number than ever of Oriental Seamen, is evidently well founded, our Legislature has very considerably and very wisely, thought proper to institute an enquiry into results which have attended the execution of their former determinations. This includes the double advantage of obtaining information respecting what has ensued, of manifesting their watchfulness over effects already produced; while it becomes a caution to individuals whose notions of duty may extend no further than honestly paying the wages in England for which their agents had contracted in India. To withhold the hire of sailors who had brought home their vessels, they would feel as an imputation on their honour, most painful, most intolerable; yet to befriend these their servants, after their services were closed, to conduct them with affection and solicitude while here, and to provide for their return to their native country, might not strike every one embarked in the trade, as a duty; nor as an engagement strongly implied, whether or not it were clearly expressed, between the relative characters of master and servant. The desire of gain has an incalculable effect in blinding the eyes of expectants;—but, if loss instead of gain take place, what merchant can resist the conclusion implied in the observation, “Indeed, I have suffered enough by that adventure, already! why should I incur further expences? I cannot afford it.”

Others, to whom the extension of pecuniary assistance to foreigners engaged

in their service might appear an act of humanity and charity, might nevertheless, decline *personal* efforts in their behalf, with the sacrifice of that *TIME*, the value of which can be estimated only by those who are overwhelmed in affairs: while others deriving arguments from the state of ignorance and barbarity, from the perversities and passions of these heathen, from their headstrong disposition, and unmanageable tempers, would deem it in vain to attempt to serve them, and be quickly wearied out by disappointment and disgust. Not so the Legislature: the deeper the depression of these people with reference to moral or humane instruction, the more noble, the more exalted, is that solicitude which interests itself in their welfare, which draws an argument from necessity and misery for liberality and succour; which contemplates the man, and values the noble metal he is made of, though involved in impurities, or debased by dross. It is not enough that this duty be discharged partially, it must be discharged fully: and this can be effected only by the watchful care of the Governing powers of the country. Even the East India Company, which instituted one Committee of Enquiry, does not appear to have followed up the examination with perseverance and zeal. If the impulse which the Company gave, slackened in time, what could be expected from the voluntary exertions of individuals, dispersed in every part of the kingdom, under no inspection, under no controul, under no bond of honour? It is further to be observed, that most of the principals in whose vessels these people may be imported, are new to the Trade, are not apprized of a thousand circumstances which demand consideration, and if blameable for an imperfect discharge of their duty, may honestly lay a great part of that blame on their ignorance, rather than on their intention.

It is, therefore, to the honour of a nation distinguished by institutions designed to meet the accidents and calamities of human life, almost in every form, to enforce this attention to strangers, otherwise destitute; to extend equally over all, without exclusion

of complexion, or country; that benevolent superintendency at once efficient and active, which prevents evils, or wards them off, or greatly diminishes what cannot be prevented. Nor let it be thought, that foreign nations are insensible to such intentions, and to the spirited execution of them. They confer a distinction truly effectual, and universally acknowledged, because real, and because appreciated by the ever eloquent monitor within every man's bosom. They exemplify the principles of Christianity itself; and though, strictly speaking, it is not in human power to confer lustre on those principles, yet such conduct may assist in placing them in a point of view so favourable that their native brilliancy may display itself without impediment, as assuredly, it is well entitled to shine without a rival.

When Humanity, Policy, Honour, and Christianity, unite to applaud the intention, and Legislative vigilance exerts itself to superintend the execution of a plan, there remains little for a humble observer to do; but to point out some of the principles on which it rests; to express that commendation in public, which all must feel in private, and to wish every possible success, in every possible way, to a work so beneficial and so pious.

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The following are extracts from the Report of the Committee.

The mode in which the crews are obtained in India, the Committee understand to be, by an agreement made with one of the persons denominated *Ghaut Serangs*, who contracts to furnish a crew for the voyage at a given sum per head, of which he receives a proportion in advance, and who is at liberty to make his own bargain with the individuals whom he employs, he is responsible to them for their pay, according to his agreement with each. The *Serang*, whose office answers nearly to that of boatswain, is the agent on board of the *Ghaut Serang*, for the purpose of receiving from time to time the monies due from the owners to the crew; he also exercises over the men such discipline as is necessary, subject to the commander of the ship while at sea; and the same degree of authority appears to be assumed over the men while on shore, without any

controul or restriction but the general protecting power of the laws of The United Kingdom.

It appears by the evidence which your Committee have received, that on the arrival of the ships from India the *Asiatic* Sailors coming in the Company's ships are, while they continue on board, placed under the inspection of a surgeon resident at *Gravesend*, who visits the several ships and reports to the Company the state of the crews; when the ship goes into the docks, the men are delivered over to a person who is under an agreement with the Company to receive, to feed, and to lodge them, during their continuance in this country, at a certain rate for each seaman: and a similar agreement appears to exist with several owners in regard to the *Asiatic* Sailors arriving in private ships. Although it is stated to Your Committee, that the *Lasars* belonging to these ships are occasionally received on board long before the time of sailing on their return, to the evident prejudice of their health from unnecessary confinement, yet they feel it due to the private owners to state, that they have no reason to think them backward in any disposition to make adequate provision for the care, the health and the comfort of those who navigate their ships.

To enable Your Committee to form a more satisfactory opinion on the nature of the accommodation which the *Asiatic* Sailors have received under the arrangement referred to, they thought it incumbent upon them to visit the barracks in which the men are lodged, and to make their personal observations on the state of the seamen inhabiting them; and this they did without any previous notice which admitted of preparation. These barracks appear to be divided into rooms of various dimensions, calculated for the reception of a considerable number of persons, as well as for the convenient distribution of them, according to the ships in which they arrive and the religion and country to which they belong, points to which, as Your Committee were informed, the habits and feelings of these people render it very desirable to attend.

A small number only was in the barracks at the time at which Your Committee visited them, but they understood that there were periods of the year, when not less than 1,000 or 1,100 persons were received into them; a number which your Committee observe, exceeds the utmost calculation of the number for which they are intended, or for which they can afford

reasonable accommodations, consistently with a due regard to the comfort, health and cleanliness of the people, of which latter, even in the present uncrowded state of the barracks, there was a great deficiency, owing probably in a great degree to the habits of the *Lascars* themselves.

The walls of the different apartments appeared to be white-washed and dry; the men usually slept on the floor which is planked, without bedding, and covered with a blanket; the rooms were without furniture of any kind: but although the ordinary articles of *European* furniture are not in use amongst the natives of *India*, yet the want of hammocks, which the *Lascars* use at sea, or of low bedsteads to which they are accustomed in *India*, appears to be a material defect. There were no fire-places in the apartments; those for the purposes of cookery were arranged in open recesses in different parts of the premises. It appeared, however, that during the cold season they are supplied with stoves, which are taken out in the summer. Your Committee also observed that proper accommodations for the sick were totally wanting, that there was no regular hospital, nor any sufficient means of separating the diseased from those in health: And when your Committee were in the barracks several sick were lying on the floor, covered only by a blanket or rug, in a room which was open to the yard, and exposed to the entrance of all the persons in the barracks; for this custom the objection stated to be entertained by the individuals to being separated from their shipmates, did not appear to Your Committee by any means a sufficient reason.

The returns, to which Your Committee have had an opportunity of referring, afford them the satisfaction of stating, that comparing the number arriving with the casualties stated, the mortality appears to be peculiarly small; and the greatest part of it to have arisen rather from the effects of a climate very different from that to which they have been accustomed, than to any want of attention or protection.

In answer to the inquiries of Your Committee on the subject of the want of bedding and sufficient protection against the cold, they have been told, that the propensity of the *Lascars* to selling all these articles when supplied to them, for purposes of dissipation, is such as it has been found impossible to counteract: with respect to the food, there did not appear to be any just ground of complaint; it seemed good in quality and sufficient in

quantity: Upon this subject Your Committee have no observation to make, except that perhaps salt fish might be, with advantage to persons just returned from a voyage of several months, exchanged for fresh, at least at that season of the year when fresh fish are so abundant in *London* as to be the cheapest article of animal food.

Your Committee also visited the buildings intended for the *Chinese*, which are separate from those inhabited by the other *Asiatic* Sailors. There were not more than three or four persons then occupying them, though at the period of the arrival of the *China* ships they frequently contain a great number. The building seemed well adapted for the purpose; the apartments were clean and airy; and a general appearance of comfort prevailed, which was not to be observed in the quarters of the *Lascars*. This Your Committee attribute to the different characters of the nations, and the habits which distinguish them. The individuals they saw appeared well contented: And Your Committee have no other observation to make with respect to the accommodation of the *Chinese* particularly, beyond the expression of a doubt, whether the buildings are sufficiently spacious for the number for which they are said to be intended.

In the course of the investigations of Your Committee, it has appeared that many *Negroes* and persons of colour are brought to this country, to whose situation the consideration of The House might with propriety be called; but not feeling it expressly within their province on the present occasion, they have abstained from doing it.

In the management of the *Asiatic* Sailors while on shore, the greatest defect, and one which influences materially their situation, and tends to defeat every humane provision for their convenience and their health, is, the total want of all regular authority either to prevent their wandering from the barracks by day or night, or maintaining order amongst them while within them. There is a want also of some regular superintendence, under the immediate authority of the *India* Company, both over the barracks and the person to whom the care of the persons in them is committed; by an appeal to which, his authority might be duly maintained, or the grievances of the people, if well founded, promptly redressed.

It appears that the general care of *Asiatic* Sailors; rests with the Committee f

Shipping; and that, on one occasion, a Special Committee was appointed by the Court of Directors, to examine various complaints which had been preferred in behalf of *Asiatic* Sailors; that this deputation once visited the barracks, on which they made a Report: but, with the examination of the existing complaints, and the production of this report, their delegation seems to have terminated; and the superintendence of these sailors has again devolved on the Committee of Shipping, to which, regular returns are made of the state of the depot as well as of each ship on its arrival at *Gravesend*, and the number which have occasionally visited the barracks.

Some years ago the number of *Asiatic* Sailors appears to have been so small, and the expenditure on account of them so trifling, that a contract with an individual seemed not an inconvenient mode of providing for them: But their number, and the expenditure attached to them, has gradually grown to such a magnitude, that Your Committee are of opinion the time is now arrived, when a regular establishment, under the immediate authority and inspection of the *East India* Company, should be formed, and strengthened by such legal powers as may be necessary, with a view as well to the care and treatment of the individuals as to the preservation of an efficient police among them.

It appears to Your Committee, that in any bill which may be brought in for the general regulation of the *Lascars*, it will be advisable to introduce special provisions for the cases of those who may arrive at Outports. It is probable that the trade between those ports and *India* will be carried on principally in ships belonging to this country, and these ships sailing on their outward voyages to *India* with entire European crews, will bring back, especially in time of peace, a much smaller proportion of *Asiatic* Sailors than must unavoidably be employed in the navigation of ships belonging to the *Indian* ports. This same circumstance, however, may increase the difficulty of ensuring the return of these men to *India*. Your Committee submit as an outline of the provisions on this subject, that on the arrival of any ships from *India* at any of the Outports, with any *Lascars* on board, the owners when they are resident at the port, or in their absence the master, should be required forthwith to deliver to the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of the place, a list of all such persons, and to transmit another such list, either direct by the post, or through the Custom-house-officer,

to the Superintendent of the *Lascars* established in London: That when the ship is destined for an immediate return to *India*, the owner should be allowed to keep the *Lascars* at the port, under such arrangements as may be approved by one or more Magistrates, who should have summary powers to interfere, and upon failure of the owners, to order the necessary provision in the first instance from the poor's rate or other public fund, to a limited amount, which should be levied afterwards on the owners or the masters, by warrant of distress, or if necessary by attachment of the ship. The Magistrates should also in these cases, have power to compel the owners or masters to take the Men on board, on the ship's return to *India*. When the ship is not destined to an immediate return, Your Committee think that the best general rule (with liberty to the Magistrates to allow of exceptions) would be, to have the *Lascars* sent up to the establishment in London; where they should be maintained at the usual charge, until they could be sent back to *India*, in any mode which might be approved of by the Superintendent of the establishment. The whole expense of their transport to London, maintenance there, and return to *India*, would of course be at the charge of the owners.

Your Committee feel it necessary to advert to various complaints of severity practised in the barracks; but they have the satisfaction of stating, that those which came under their notice, appear to have been practised not by the European Superintendents, but by the Serangs, upon the *Lascars* belonging to their crews: and as almost all the acts stated to them, appear on investigation to have been done by the same individual, they have no reason to believe that any improper severities are exercised by the Serangs in general.

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To these humane suggestions, no doubt, proper attention will be paid. In consequence, we shall no longer see *Lascars* begging about the streets. — And here we cannot but advert to that national difference of manners between that people and the Chinese which displayed itself, a few summers ago. The Chinese never seemed discontented, or distressed; never begged; and always had some trifles the fruits of their industry to dispose of. In fact, they picked up a good deal of money; and this being the reward of diligence, though exerted on trifles, could not be grudged them.

The reverse, in all points, was the character and conduct of the Lascars.

We now present an Abstract of the Regulations made by the East India Company, in obedience to the Act of 54th Geo. III. cap. 134.

The first provides for medical assistance, in behalf of Asiatic Sailors: that every ship shall have a surgeon, and a supply of proper medicines. The second resolution we give *verbatim*: it shews the desire of the Company to accomplish the purpose.

Every such Ship or Vessel shall be furnished and provided, by and at the expense of the owners or owner thereof, with a proper quantity of wholesome and good provisions, and Fuel, properly adapted for the use of the Asiatic Sailors Lascars and Natives, who during the voyage may be on board her; and such provisions shall be regularly served out to them during the course of the voyage: And every such Ship or Vessel shall in like manner be furnished for the use of the said Asiatic Sailors, Lascars and Natives, with the following Bedding and Clothing, viz.

One Bed, to consist of three country blankets sewed together:

One Pillow stuffed, with blanketing:

One Blanket:

One Jacket, and one pair of Trowsers with feet, made of four yards of Europe red or blue cloth;

One Jacket, and one pair of Trowsers with feet, made either of Europe cloth or country blanketing:

One pair of Shoes:

Two woollen caps:

Two pair of woollen Mittens for each man:

Which Bedding and Clothing shall be delivered out to the said men, or such of them as shall not be already supplied therewith, whenever any such Ship or Vessel shall be in any latitude to the North of twenty-four degrees North, or to the South of twenty-four degrees South of the Equinoctial line, and such bedding and clothing shall become the property of the persons to whom it shall be delivered out; provided always, that the same man shall not be entitled to more than one set of bedding and one set of clothing in the course of the same voyage: And the owner or owners supplying the same, shall be at liberty to deduct from the wages of each man who shall be supplied with any bedding or clothing in proportion for part of a set, or the whole.

The Commander of a ship shall deliver to the officer authorised to grant the clearance, a true list in duplicate of every Asiatic Sailor, Lascar or Native, on board or intended to be taken on board, with a specification of the terms and the rates of wages on which they shall severally have been hired; and also true lists of the quantities and sorts of provisions, fuel, bedding, clothing, and medicines provided and on board the Ship or Vessel, for the use of the Asiatic Sailors, Lascars and Natives; and (if required) the Commander of every such Ship or Vessel shall produce the said provisions, fuel, bedding, clothing and medicines, on board the said Ship or Vessel, for the inspection of the officer authorized to grant the clearance, that it may be ascertained that they are sufficient in quantity and quality for the intended voyage, before she shall be entitled to her clearance.

All the Asiatic Sailors, Lascars and Natives on board any such Ship or Vessel, shall be accommodated with healthy and roomy berths or lodging places, for which purpose sufficient space shall be left under the upper deck; and they shall also be allowed proper accommodation for cooking, and to cook their victuals on board such Ships or Vessels, according to their own manners habits and customs.

The owners or owner of every such Ship or Vessel, from which any such Asiatic Sailor, Lascar or Native shall be discharged in any country, other than that at which he shall have been shipped or to which he shall belong, shall, at the cost and charges of such owners or owner, find and provide proper lodging, raiment, food medicines, and medical and surgical assistance if necessary for him, from the time of his discharge till there shall be an opportunity of his entering himself on board some Ship bound to his own country on which he may work his way home, and the owners or owner of which shall be willing to contract to provide him with a berth, food, bedding, clothing and medicines and medical advice, for the return voyage.

To these regulations the Commanders not only subscribe, but give bond for their fulfilment; and this ought to be known, for the honour of the country. Nothing can be conceived more distressing than the case of a sailor left in a foreign port by a hard hearted Captain; sick, perhaps, or sickening, at least;—without money, without friends, without assistance, without a home.—

Our readers have seen occasionally, in our pages, instances of seamen left for years on islands far from human habitation; of natives of distant parts—the South Sea islands, &c.—brought to England, and then turned adrift among all the miseries of London manners. Such crimes cannot again occur; as it is to be hoped: but, if they should occur, it is well to know that redress can be had through the enactments of the Legislature, as in the present case; through the interference of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, as in cases alluded to; and through those truly pious and benevolent persons who not rarely visit the abodes of these strangers and foreigners, for the purpose of imparting to them such instruction as they may be capable of receiving, whether by means of conversation, or of tracts suited to their circumstances.

This leads to the observation, that under the name of Oriental, or Asiatic Sailors, various classes of men are introduced into this country, who, in religious sentiments and observances, are entirely distinct, and even opposite from each other: some are worshippers of one god, as disciples of Mahomet; others as disciples of Confucius, are a kind of deists, not properly simple and pure deists,—if such characters ever existed in national communities—but, as swayed by the authority of some celebrated teacher. If we mistake not, idols are objects of adoration by a portion of these people; while others abominate the resemblance of any thing in heaven above, or in earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, if it assume the character of an idol; and, very many, are scarcely able to endure the figure of any living thing, lest it should be or should become idolatrous, in fact or in power.

This must render the office of superintendant of such an establishment, at once laborious and delicate. To deny either of these tribes the liberty of retaining its own observances, is to impose a desecration on the human character, to which no man is competent.

To accommodate them all, so many, and so various, implies an acquaintance with their manners and practices that can only be acquired by long observation and intimacy with them.

Exposé Comparatif de l'Etat Financier

Militaire, Politique, et Moral de la France, &c. Comparative Estimate of the Financial, Military, Political, and Moral State of France, and of the Principal Powers of Europe.—By M. Le Baron Bignon. 8vo. pp. 518. Paris, December 1814.

POLITICS are an ocean, the currents in which are perpetually varying, and bearing away with them the state vessels sailing upon it, with or without resistance, with or without detection. The course designed by the commanders may be well planned, and accurately marked on the chart, but the buoyant waves maintain a different impulse, and the consequence may prove to be either deliverance from imminent danger, or multiplied hazards in the most terrific forms. Of late, we have seen this ocean so boisterous that the most skilful pilot knew not whither he steered. Silence was prudence. A general confession of extremity was all that he allowed to escape him, whatever he might see or feel; even this he would have concealed, but it was too notorious; its effects also were too general among the sovereignties of the earth to be treated as trivial, or disregarded as imaginary. For a while, the storm appeared to be hushed; and during this interval the different effects produced by this calm on the minds and manners of those who were the most interested in the consequences, were striking to a patient observer. The least hopeful symptom observed among the French, the people most severely tossed by the hurricane was, the entire absence of morals from their reasoning, and their feelings, the absolute non-existence of penitence for past enormities committed by them against their neighbours, and against the world. Even the writer before us, who is unquestionably a man of talent and information, never once laments in terms which speak the language of the heart, the miseries in every shape dispersed abroad by his countrymen, through all nations: a few common place phrases of superficial condolence occur here and there, which like black trimming on a

white dress, must be accepted for mourning; but this is fashion and form: it is not real grief. On the contrary, he complains of *l'extreme rigueur qui a réduit la France à ses anciennes limites, — c'est une sorte de provocation faite à l'orgueil national*: but, what has "national pride" to do on this occasion? can national pride replace the property destroyed, the devastations authorized by national authority, and carried to national profit? Can it recall to life the myriads of dead of which it has prematurely depopulated the earth? Where is the "extreme rigour" of reducing France within her ancient limits, by depriving her of acquisitions obtained by robbery and massacre? France ought rather to be ashamed of retaining any thing which might serve to remind her of her unprincipled spoliations and robberies: she should intreat those to whom her stolen goods belong to remove them with all possible speed from before her eyes. No such thing: and hence we discover in this volume one of the precursors to that violent overthrow of the Royal Power, which has ended so fatally for those engaged in it. — M. Le Baron Bignon speaks also of the *morale* of the army; but he means by it little more than the attachment of the soldiery to their colours, their officers, and their trade of rapine and pillage: he discusses the *état moral* of France, but takes care to inform us that under this title he does not propose to present a picture of *manners*, except so far as relates to political purposes and indications.

We have said, and we say still, that there is no security for the peace of mankind, so far as it depends on France, except in an amelioration of her manners: in a diffusion of better moral feelings among her people, with a better sense of things in their relation to the genuine principles of integrity and virtue. Either this;—or such a preponderating force as shall approach even towards oppression; as shall approximate to those measures of precaution of which France has set the fatal example in other countries. It is now the time for Europe to ask France "how she likes the treatment she has long enforced on others? Why complain of that which she has

practised all over the world, under the description of the greatest possible boon and bounty?

It is not fair to judge M. Bignon by events subsequent to his publication: yet we can hardly forbear from quoting his prediction that no such coalition of the Allies and their troops, could ever again enter France, as triumphed over its Emperor and its metropolis in 1813. He concludes with perfect confidence, that England will no more advance the sums necessary to put in motion armies which shall again tread the sacred soil of the great nation. He has been deceived: in common with millions of his countrymen, he experiences the mortification of seeing Paris a second time in the hands of foreigners, no longer disposed to treat it with that excess of lenity, which it has repaid by ingratitude, never to be obliterated from the annals of history.

On the present occasion, and under present circumstances, we shall not attempt a full examination of this performance: but, as we gave a place to the Report of the French Minister, in relation to the state of France,* at the accession of his Majesty Louis XVIII. to which this is intended as a kind of answer, we deem it but fair to record this statement also:—a sketch of a sketch.

We then thought that the Minister had not put the worst face on things, as they stood:—M. Bignon does not affirm that he had; but, he more than hints it; and endeavours to impress this conviction on the mind of his reader. He would wish to prove that France was not, herself, so exhausted, but what in proportion to other Governments, she was really in a powerful and prosperous condition.

To accomplish his intention, he institutes a comparison between the principal objects of national strength, as they relate to the preponderating countries of Europe, and to France; as to,—the Finances—the Army—its stores—the Navy—the Public opinion, &c.; and from these he draws inferences on the course of politics to be followed by France with regard to each of them. We shall restrict our notice to the subject of Finance, principally; for, though the

* Compare *LIT. PAN.* Vol. XV. p. 1193.

writer has made advances only towards the truth on this subject—yet he brings into one point of view a statement, which in several of its parts may be new to some of our readers; and is certainly interesting to the public.

Although he complains so grievously of the *losses* sustained by France in being reduced to her former limits—a perversion of terms not to be passed by without censure—yet he has the grace to acknowledge that the exactions of the French, while their tyranny lasted, were severe beyond endurance, and extensive beyond calculation. He confesses, that,

There is not a single country on the continent, over which, in consequence of our military advantages there has not been established a regular system of exaction, as a right resulting from possession obtained by conquest. This exaction because always accompanied by legal forms, was so much the more active in transferring to the French treasury the wealth of the country occupied.

..... The French government did not reflect, that by wringing a few millions of livres more, from such or such a country, it was sowing the seeds of that hatred which might, when grown up produce fatal effects. In teaching the nations that misery is not the greatest of evils, they learned also, that poverty is always rich enough to avenge itself; and that, though deprived of gold, and silver, it can never want for iron with which to strike its oppressor.

France has employed as well her military preponderance; as the Continental System to enrich her treasury, and to exact from her allies not less than from her enemies, those capitals which she coveted for her own purposes. It is, perhaps, by this system of exaction as much as by its conquests, that the French government has sowed so many seeds of discontent and animosity. Incessantly it demanded; but, it never bestowed. Even at a moment when a people, subordinate to its intentions, stood in need of assistance, in order to support still greater exertions in its cause, it granted its succours, at best, with close fisted reluctance, and under the name of a loan: it sold them, as it were, the power of serving it. A few millions of livres, a few hundred thousands, thrown away, among them, occasionally, might, in many cases, have obtained immense returns. An inflexible parsimony denied

all demands, and resolved on accomplishing the purpose without contributing in any measure to the means,

Although a crowd of secondary causes has concurred to produce the miraculous conclusion of the last contest, it is impossible not to see throughout the whole the Finances of England, as the most active of those agents which have at any time excited the population of countries, and commanded the fate of the world. The French government, arrived at the highest degree of power, by a succession of military prodigies, had oppressed every country, either by the weight of its force, or that of its pride. Where motives of hatred did not exist, there existed a sensation of envy not less violent than hatred itself. What was wanting to these discontented and embittered princes, and people? They had courage and arms: money, in which alone they were deficient, existed elsewhere: hatred and riches united; and the banking office of Plutus became the arsenal of Mars.

This confirms the uniform language of the Panorama. It is impossible to believe that this conviction of the natural tendency of oppression did not exist long ago; but under a change of circumstances, only, was it prudent to confess so much. When the Emperor was to be flattered, these convictions were concealed, When Louis is to be schooled and directed, they are avowed.

Our author well observes, that

Four kinds of power are necessary to ensure the welfare of a state: the power of money; the power of the sword; the power of a good political system; the power of general opinion.

FINANCES OF FRANCE.

In conformity to this arrangement, M. B. places first under examination the power of money—but not without indulging his spleen in a vehement *tirade* against the finances of England. He admits, that notwithstanding the receipts from other countries, obtained by war, or by despotism, yet imposts were necessarily augmented in the interior of France. Nevertheless, he describes the Minister's statement as "a horrid skeleton of finance, displayed in all its deformity. It was an hideous phantom that at first terrified every imagination:" whence he infers that the cause of the alarm it spread was ideal; and

that, on close examination, the spectre would vanish.

He presents the following statement, as the result of correct investigation.

After some variations, the maximum of the debt demandable, is taken at *francs* 759,000,000

The interest of the funded debt being 100 millions *francs*: the capital may be calculated at 2,000,000,000

The interest of the bonded debt, is 8,000,000 *fr.*: this represents a capital of . . . 100,000,000

Total. . . 2,919,000,000

This enormous debt *ought* to be further augmented by *some* consideration of the entire and total bankruptcy to which France submitted in the affair of the *Assignats*, &c. &c.—so that, it is *after* a general violation of honour and credit, that the debt is *at least*, the sum stated. This writer, however, recollects periods in the History of his Country, when her debt was equal in magnitude to its present amount. *E. gr.*

At the death of Louis XIV. in 1715, the debt (demandable) of France was more than 700 millions. The interest of the funded debt was nearly 100 millions: the united Capital was 3,110,994,000 *livres*. The receipts at that period were only 155,000,000 *net*. In spite of various tyrannical suppressions, the Regent could not reduce the debt below 2,400 millions. And again, in 1735, the debt was nearly 2,000 millions.

It is a curious circumstance noticed by our author, that previous to the prolonged war, now closed, the debts of France and England were equal, as to the interest paid;—but the advantage as to the nature of the debt was in favour of France; as the proportion of life annuities, which *must* fall in, some day, was greatest in France. This gives occasion to a comparative statement of the progress of these debts.

The debt of France was exactly even with that of England, in 1784. According to M. Necker, France paid annually, partly in life annuities, partly in perpetual interests, 207 millions, *livres*; which taking the *livre* at the then course of Exchange, was equal to £8,933,414. The life annuities in England were about 30 million

livres; in France, they were 81,400,000. Yet this debt overthrew France; while England has quadrupled her burthen, and is more flourishing than ever.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF
the Interest of the Debts of France and
England.

1784.	<i>livres</i> .
France according to Necker	207,000,000
England, £8,933,414. . .	207,000,000

1814.	
France . . . (<i>francs</i>) . .	108,000,000
England	768,000,000

REVENUES. 1784.	<i>livres</i>
France, according to Necker	585,000,000
England, ditto	487,000,000

SUMS VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURES. 1814.	
France . . . (<i>francs</i>) . .	827,415,000
England and Ireland . .	1,814,989,728

CAPITAL OF THE DEBT. 1814.	
France	2,919,000,000
England, (say)	18,000,000,000

Undoubtedly, the comparison appears on paper to be *six to one* against England;—but, then, the Bankruptcy of France, ought in justice to enter into the calculation: for what else has ruined her credit? If a loan were wanting in foreign parts, which of the two countries would find the lesser difficulty in filling it?—which enjoys the greatest reputation abroad for punctuality and good faith?

M. B. would answer these questions in favour of France; notwithstanding the contrary evidence of facts: but being unable to satisfy himself on this, *at present*, he wisely looks forward to an era that defies contradiction. “Perhaps,” says he, “when credit shall be planted in the soil of France, it will strike deeper roots there than it has struck in England. The shifting quicksands of the mercantile wealth of Britain do not offer it so deep a staple of earth as the territorial riches of France offers. It is strongly to be presumed, that the Tree will continue growing for us, when the Old Oak that shades England will have begun to cover that country with its shivered branches.” This is at least, civil;—we trust it is not certain: yet we would derive a caution from this unambiguous proof of—*reconciliation!* on the part of the French; and strongly recommend the utmost attention to every

branch of this old oak, which, we trust, will for ages hold the completion of M. B.'s prophecy in complete and notorious abeyance.

M. B. calculates that the National Debt of England, as it stood when Mr. Pitt took the helm of the State, *will be* redeemed about forty years hence: in this he is at issue with the House of Commons, which a year or two *past*, voted that it *had been* redeemed, and a trifle over. Perhaps, the difficulty attending intercourse between the two countries may plead excuse for this egregious oversight.

FINANCES OF AUSTRIA.

So little is accurately understood on this subject, that we shall add nothing to M. B.'s statements: the leading facts we know to be true; but we cannot speak to the details.

According to Mirabeau, the revenues of Austria, in 1770, amounted to (florins.)	90,408,075
Add acquisitions in Poland, since 1770 (say)	15,000,000
	115,408,075

Deduct the Low Countries and Lombardy, lost since 1770.	6,093,305
(say £13,000,000)	Florins 109,314,770

This agrees with Statistic Tables published in Germany in 1807, which marked the Austrian revenue at 110,000,000 florins. In 1808 the estimated revenue was 117,600,031, which added to several accessory funds made, in all, 128,981,514 *fl.*

The public service demanded a much greater sum for that year:

The army	105,561,000
Other expences	56,000,000
Interest of funded debt	27,769,000

(say £22,000,000)	Florins 189,330,000
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In 1808, after sundry losses of territory, the revenue *netted*, only 92,361,814 *fl.*

This disproportion between the public expenses and the public income is no novelty in the history of Austrian Finance. But, it will appear surprising, to an Englishman especially, that an empire, so populous and productive as that of Austria, should yield no greater revenue. This is partly accounted for

by adverting to another branch of public contribution; though, after all, it should seem that the Austrian population, is comparatively, very lightly taxed.

It is to be observed, that, in Austria, as in other German States, a part of the general expences, are liquidated by means of Provincial treasuries, which remit to the national fund, only the surplusses; after deducting their own cash payments. It is not easy to know the total amount of these demands; but, they may be taken, at nearly half as much as is remitted to the Imperial treasury.

Admitting these *data*: the deficit for 1814, would be 60 millions of florins. It was 34,309,585 florins for 1807. [about 4,000,000 sterling.] This deficit could be covered, only by additional emissions of Bank paper. Alarmed at the progress of deterioration, Government created in 1806 a special impost, payable in cash, for the redemption of these bills; but, the pressure of public events, obliged the Emperor to apply this impost to current expences.

THE BANK OF VIENNA.

Bank bills were created in the reign of Maria Theresa, as a resource to meet the difficulties produced by war against Prussia. The first were dated June 15, 1762. This emission was only 12 millions of florins.

In 1771 almost all these bills were paid off: what remained were exchanged against others, to the amount of 12 millions. In 1785 Joseph II. raised the quantity issued to 20 millions; not from necessity; but because the public gave a singular preference to bills of this description. In 1788 the finances of the Austrian Monarchy begun to experience a sensible derangement. In 1794 to the ordinary imposts was added a war tax (*Kriegs-Steuer*.) In 1795 copper money was fabricated, as an object of profit. The circulating mass of Bank Bills also continued increasing. In 1797 an invasion being feared, individuals carried their bills to the bank to demand payment; the cash in bank being insufficient to meet this *run*, the Government was obliged to restrict to *twenty five florins* in specie, the sum receivable by each family: which greatly shook the credit of these paper securities. In 1800 paper being sunk to a still heavier discount, cash became scarce: to remedy this evil, the bank bills of *five florins* being found not convenient, bills were issued for *two florins*, and for *one florin* each. In the mean while, the country was drained of cash, by the purchase, in foreign parts, of

equipments for the army, and by the course of commerce. It is estimated that from 1803 to 1807 the exportation was,

In gold coin (florins) . . .	17,326,807
In silver coin	92,107,459
	<hr/>
	39,523,766

[About four millions and a quarter sterling.]

The increase of Bank Bills can only be estimated by conjecture, it was

In 1805 nearly florins	400,000,000.
In 1807 upwards of. . .	500,000,000.
In 1808 to the value of	36,654,143

were authenticated; and about 500 millions were issued; the rest remained in the hands of government, to meet the preparatives for the campaign of 1809. The reverses of that campaign, the loss of a great part of the army stores, which had been very costly, the occupation by the enemy during six months, of much of the country, including the capital, the war contributions paid during that occupation, those paid afterwards, as the price of peace, and evacuation of the country, the diminution of the revenue during this time, and that resulting from the loss of a considerable population in the provinces ceded,—the whole of these causes warrant the estimate of a *thousand millions* of florins, in circulation in 1810.

COPPER MONEY.

In 1807 the quantity in circulation might be 80,000,000 florins. The hundred weight of copper cost the Government in bank paper, 220 florins: cost of coinage 56 florins. It produced profit,

	<i>florins</i>
When coined in 30 kreutzers pieces	1,600
—15 kreutzers pieces	1,066
—3 kreutzers pieces	320

The annual gain of Government may be about 8 millions of florins;—but the intrinsic value of this currency being so very different from its nominal value, it can only be considered as paper money, though in a metallic species.

At the close of the seven years war, the debt of Austria amounted to 367 millions of florins; in 1765 about 251 millions were redeemed: but the preparations for war in 1778 and 1783, certainly raised the outstanding debt to 200 millions of florins. Ever since 1791, being constantly engaged in war, the Austrian Government has had recourse to loans, at home and abroad. In 1794 a forced war-tax was imposed. In 1807 the amount of the debt incurred was 643,000,500 florins, the in-

terest was, 27,796,000 florins. From this time, the interest was paid to Austrian subjects in paper only; and at length it was paid to foreigners in the same manner.

Independently, of this general debt, each province of Austria has contracted incumbrances on its own security; according to its own necessities. It is not in our power to conjecture the amount of these. But, it has demonstrated the extreme injury to the state, of any privilege existing, by which the burden of public contributions falls unequally, on the population at large. For example:—the lands of the nobility are not absolutely free from all charges, but they do not pay half those which are laid on lands held by non-nobles, or *rusticals*. The possessors of noble and of ecclesiastical lands are further favoured, in that, they deliver in their own valuation!—*sub fide nobili et sacerdotali*. Whereas those of the *rustics* are valued by appointed officers.

Such was the state of the Austrian finances, when the Emperor, considering Buonaparte as sufficiently involved in his attempt on Spain, ventured to commit his honour and fate to arms. The consequences we know. The honour of the family, and the welfare of the state, commanded war; it issued in the dishonour of the family by the marriage of an Austrian Princess with Napoleon; and in the detriment of the state, by the prodigious expences incurred, and the ransom paid in the precious metals. But, not in this, only, did the Austrian family manifest the deepest sense of honour:—yet, in vain, being controuled by circumstances. Says M. B.

The Sovereign, with his family, long resisted a diminution of the value of bank bills: but, at length, their immense mass forced the minister to that arbitrary measure. The bill of *five florins* was reduced by an Imperial Mandate to *one florin*; and a new paper was issued, on this calculation. By this means the *thousand millions* in circulation, was contracted to (in 1813) about 250 millions: it was afterwards raised to 500 millions: to this was added a new denomination, “Anticipation-bills,” in 1813, on the prospect of the part to be taken by Austria in 1814. In short, Government paper, which was reduced, three years ago, *four fifths* of its value, now loses in its new form three fifths, more:—so that, a bank bill of *one hundred florins* was, by authority, reduced to *twenty florins*, and now it would realize only *eight florins* in cash.

Such were—such are still, though with fluctuations, as influenced by hope or fear, or by the course of exchange—the finances of Austria. Whether the reduction, by the strong arm of authority, of paper founded on public faith, four fifths of its value, be any thing else than a bankruptcy, paying four shillings in the pound, must be left to the decision of casuists. The political (interior) consequence of the measure was, an absolute concealment of bullion in every form: no man suffered gold or silver to be seen; but every body endeavoured to pass away the paper in his possession, which he had taken at a certain discount, while it was continued at, or near, that discount; in order that his loss might be either nothing, or next to nothing. In fact, this paper had been issued gradually, as its value became depreciated, at rates bearing no relation to its nominal value; whether, therefore, the reducing and exchanging it were any other than a public avowal of this gradual emission below its proper par, may deserve consideration. It affected (at home) those only who had sold their goods at the current rate. It was a strong proof of want of national confidence: what more it was we do not say. We must, however, to the quantity of Bank Bills in circulation, add the funded debt (taken for 1808, at 600,000,000 florins) add also, the floating debt; add the debts due by the provinces, respectively, which cannot be so much as guessed at by foreigners—and the whole, it must be confessed, makes an astonishing mass of national incumbrance!

FINANCES OF PRUSSIA.

The extreme secrecy maintained in conducting the Prussian Finances admits of an approximate estimate only. The duties are distributed by provinces; and the officers of each province know only what belongs to itself; so that the comptroller general is the only person acquainted with the whole, except the Sovereign, and his confidential Ministers.

Frederic William, father of Frederic II. with scanty revenues (perhaps 40,000,000 francs) left in 1740, a full treasury, with an army of 60,000 good troops, to his successor. In 1786, Frederic II. left to his nephew a population and a revenue, at least

double what he had received, a considerable treasury, and an army of 200,000 men. Under Frederic William II. this accumulation disappeared; the fame of the army was tarnished; but the population of Prussia was increased by the final dismemberment of Poland. Frederic William III. came to the throne in 1797, in the midst of those convulsions which distracted Europe. He did his utmost to repair the errors of his predecessor. He was apparently fortunate till 1806, after which period to 1813, he became a perfect model of distressing misfortune. Eight years of sufferings must have had an unequalled effect in impoverishing a people whose riches were the fruit of labour, patience, and length of years.

Frederic II. regulated his expences according to an estimate of his receipts, amounting to about 64 millions of *lires*; in which certain articles were *regularly omitted*, they being set apart to beneficial purposes; such as colonizations, buildings, &c. His expences were

The Army (<i>francs</i>) . . .	52,000,000
Court, and Interior . . .	4,000,000
Reserve put by in his Treasury	8,000,000
	<hr/> 64,000,000

In 1784, it was supposed, that after having followed this custom, since 1763, he had in his coffers nearly 160,000,000 *fr.*—20 millions more were found in his cabinet, at his death: the whole, therefore, might be about 200,000,000 *fr.* It must be understood, that the people paid nearly double the amount of these sums;—many of the expences, as lodging of troops, &c. being local, were first discharged, and the net revenue, only, was remitted to Berlin.

Immediately after the death of Frederic II. the treasury was broken up by his successor: the revenue was found insufficient, and the accumulations of a wise foresight, were scattered: the riches and the glory of the state were dissipated.—Yet the whole of the Royal income, increased by the acquisition of Poland, was not less than 140,000,000 *fr.* To calculate the losses sustained by this monarchy, since 1806, is impossible. A furious war, destruction of military stores, forced contributions, the pressure or the passage of troops of all nations, privation of the means of re-production, by cessation of commerce, all the miseries, in short, which contribute to consummate the ruin of a country, united to oppress this most unfortunate nation. The whole of the monarchy, in all

its parts, was absolutely exhausted. Every province also, contemplated by itself, was overwhelmed by debts contracted on its own credit : and the institutions originally intended for its advantage, became means of its deeper depression.

THE BANK.

The Bank was founded in 1765, by Frederic II. who granted it eight millions of thalers (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pounds sterling) as the basis of its operations :—these were repaid to his successor Frederic William II. In 1806 the Bank had

In activity (thalers)	39,964,909
Passive	30,029,820

Exceeding 9,935,089

At the approach of the French Armies, the coffers of the Bank were carried off to Königsberg : and part of their contents were lent to the Emperor of Russia, to meet that short campaign which preceded the Peace of Tilsit.

SOCIETY OF MARITIME COMMERCE.

This also is a creation of Frederic II. It was intended to participate in the profits arising from the sale of salt, furnished by the Salt Mines of Wieliska ; then entirely the property of Austria.

In spite of the treasure stored by Frederic II. his successor left the state involved (in 1804) to the amount of 36,624,419 thalers ; (full 6,000,000 sterling). Government paid off 24,788,863 thalers ; but of this sum 12,936,665 thalers were furnished by the Society of Commerce ; so that in 1805 the sum was 24,780,220 thalers.—Besides this, the Society furnished great assistance to the various provinces. But the services thus rendered to the State, with the course of political events, reduced the shares of this society from being above *par*, to below 50 per cent. discount.—These have, in the issue, with those of the Bank, been converted into “Royal Assignations,” bearing interest, and taken in payment for such of the royal domains as were ordered to be sold. There is also an emission of Treasury bills in circulation : their amount may be 12 millions of thalers.

PROVINCIAL SECURITIES.

In some of the Prussian provinces, as in the Marches, (1777), Prussia East (1787) and West (1797) Silesia (1770) and Pomerania (1781) there exists an association among the proprietors of noble lands, by which the general credit assists in furnishing aid to individuals of the body. These

provinces, apportioning the imposts among themselves, had sometimes a balance in their favour : this they lent to a member, to half the value of his land, at an interest of 4 per cent. In case of failure, the states seized the land. The amount of this paper in circulation might be about 25 millions of thalers (4,000,000*l.* sterling).—The French armies forced the proprietors of these lands to grant securities on this property to the very uttermost ; and *beyond the uttermost* ; for, had these invaders swept away all that was found on the premises, the soil would have remained ; whereas they exacted obligations secured on this property, to such excess, that they lost more than 60 per cent. of their value, though resting on landed estates ; and thus what was instituted for relief of the proprietary, became its most intolerable burden.

Perhaps the whole debt of Prussia may assume, by conjecture, the following shape.

Arrears of old debt	100,000,000
Debt contracted during eight years of oppression by the French	600,000,000
Provincial debts	200,000,000
Losses in Poland,—of the Bank,—and Maritime Society	100,000,000
Stores furnished to the French Army, never paid for	100,000,000
Total	1,100,000,000

And this, for a government that has not 150 millions of francs revenue : with a desolated country, exhausted towns, and ruined industry !!

Such (with abbreviations) is the Baron's statement of the finances of Prussia. Under disasters so distressing, it is pardonable in a government to draw closely, and to keep closely drawn, the veil that conceals the enormous burden by which it is overlaid. A conjecture may be formed from a glance at the sufferings of the country during eight years. In 1807 and 1808 the territory of this sovereign was covered by the locust swarms which formed the immense armies of France under Napoleon. In 1809, 1810, and 1811, the whole receipt of the country was exhausted, with whatever could be raised (almost, *per fas aut nefas*) then, again, in 1811, Prussia maintained vast armies, in preparation for the invasion of Russia in

1812; in which year the oppression was at its height: and so continued till affairs took a turn, and the whole population, as it were, started up in arms against the general oppressor. At whatever amount the *deficit* of these disastrous years be calculated, with the waste and destruction, and the non-production consequent on the bitter necessity of the time;—the *sum total* is the load imposed on the Finances of Prussia!

Nevertheless, says our author, the state of Prussia, completely deplorable as it is, is not remediless. There is no miracle beyond the power of a wise and steady administration. Already symptoms of a rapid amelioration are discernible, and a few years economy will soon render to the body of the State a part of its former vigour. The Treasury Bills, which were sunk to 30, are now at 80. The price current of the Territorial Assignations (which we have seen bear 4 per cent. interest) is equal to the French 5 per cent. stocks. No doubt, the successes attendant on the armies of the Allies have contributed to this improvement; but, it is supported by, if it be not rather owing to, the confirmed opinion of the GOOD FAITH of the government. It is one miracle more operated by the talisman of GOOD FAITH. In short, then, the people knew, that main force obliged the government to trespass on their property and patience; but, this force being removed, the goodwill of the government continued as favourable as ever. Hence the rise in the Prussian funds, in the value of landed property, and, no doubt, in that of property of every description. What a comment on the blessings of French connection, and of that Pandora's box,—the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM!!!

FINANCES OF RUSSIA.

The Finances of a State are calculations of its money concerns; but, in Russia the money of the country bears little or no proportion to the extent of its territory. It is only in a few leading ports, and on the edges of the Empire, where commerce is in activity, that money is of sufficient importance to *grace*! a financial budget.—It is

even doubted, whether the Government itself has correct notions on the subject, in all its branches; so great is the number of different nations composing this vast dominion, so different are the modes of collecting imposts, in such various forms are they received, in kind, in compensation, in services, &c. &c. if it be not impossible fairly to value these, by reference to a general estimate, it is an undertaking of extraordinary difficulty. We must, therefore, content ourselves with *approximations*, which, after all, can be no other than vague, and in many instances, must be erroneous.

According to writers who have had the best means of information, the revenue of Russia was, in 1789, under Catherine II. about 200 millions of *francs*: the public service required 180 millions: the surplus was applied to the payment of interest, on debts contracted. The Government never was able to lay up any thing beforehand: a war, therefore, always begun with loans. Calculations published in Germany in 1807 stated the revenue of Russia at nearly 300 millions of *francs*. Some have since taken it at 450 millions of *francs*; which implies considerable accessions.

In 1807 the pressure on the Russian finances after the Battle of Eylau, was so severe, that recourse was had, of necessity, to the King of Prussia; although that monarch was then exiled from his dominions, and retained little beside Königsberg, and the coffers of the Bank. Since that time, Russia has had no opportunity of re-establishing her finances: her conformity to the Continental System, had diminished the amount of her customs, and her revenue, generally: the destruction of Moscow, and the ravages of the French invaders augmented these losses. Before 1787 the emission of bank paper was 50 millions of rubles: since that time, the quantity issued is so great, that it can only be traced in their progressive discount: which is now 75 per cent.

Under these circumstances, whatever might be said on the balance of Trade in favour of Russia, on the profit of her mines, &c. does not properly enter into the present subject, as those resources are of necessity slow and gradual; and require the aid of commerce, to become proper subjects of Finance.

If we rightly understand, M. le Baron Bignon was not only in the service of Buonaparte as envoy Extraordinary to different courts on the Continent; but during the short period of confusion in perfection, previous to the second restoration of the King, he held the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs, for France. From this, we infer his attachments;—but, it also confirms our opinion of his opportunities for obtaining information. If any discrepancy between his statements and those of Louis's Ministers should appear, *he*, not *we*, must answer for it. He thinks *four years* might restore France to credit:—that *twelve years* would be necessary for England;—from twelve to *fifteen years* for Austria;—for Prussia, about seven or *eight*:—for Russia, he does not venture to conjecture.

But, the British politician after reflecting on the facts stated, will not wonder that *his* country has been the life and soul of the European alliance. He will see, energy, courage, hatred to oppression, deep sense of honour, with every thing that can move the human mind to action, paralyzed by poverty. He will see absolute penury penetrating every corner of the Continent, and every corner of the Continent turning its wistful eyes, and stretching out its imploring hands to Britain: not because it is unwilling to exert itself in its own behalf, but because it cannot maintain without assistance, those exertions which are necessary to accomplish the purpose desired. A momentary insurrection against tyranny was not all: it could not effect the overthrow of the colossal power that bestrode the nations. Providence struck the first blow, in its own time, in its own manner. Providence ended Britain with the necessary strength to ensure perseverance; and her statesmen would not have discharged their duty to their country, and to the world, if they had not supplied that warlike ingredient in which Europe at large was miserably deficient.

What France may become under competent management, it is impossible to foretell. We heartily wish that country well; but, our wishes are far from being gratified, by present appearances.

VOL. II. *Lit. Pan. New Series. Sept. 1.*

Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manufactures of the British Dominions. By Samuel Parkes, F.L.S. &c. 5 vols. sm. 12 mo. Price £2 2s. For the Author. Baldwin and Co. London, 1815.

DIFFERENT qualities impart values of entirely distinct kinds to Books. Some are the offspring of fancy; others are the records of facts. Nobody expects a Poem to maintain such a strict regard to truth, and to the order of events forming that truth, as all demand in regular History, for the purposes of public justice.

On the other hand, the most scrupulous attention to accuracy is necessary in works proposed as records of facts: especially if those facts embrace objects of Philosophical enquiry. It is not enough, to say with Voltaire, "the battle was fought either the day I have assigned to it, the day before, or the day after": because, the *before* or *after* makes a wonderful difference in the result; and an experimentalist would find all his labour lost, who did not attend to the order in which his processes are to follow one another.

Improvement in Art is the consequence of variations suggested by ingenuity, and continued with perseverance. To the world, it is the result of *selection* of the few which have succeeded, from among the thousands which have failed. Whoever has any practical acquaintance with the Arts, knows, that the most promising plans, beforehand, such as appear almost mathematically infallible, do, nevertheless, very often deceive expectation, and mock the depending anticipations of their author. The slightest of all possible oversights, the most occult or incomprehensible of causes, shall effect this: and the world is infinitely obliged to the man who possesses courage sufficient to acknowledge want of success under that mode of operation to which his judgment had inclined. On the same rank we must place him who communicates the more fortunate results of his labours, for the benefit of others. It is the *practical* man who does the community service;

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the Artist who has laboured skilfully and diligently,

Till long experience do attain
To something like Prophetic strain.

It must, however, be admitted, that Fortune sometimes effects more than labour; that the habit of observation, occasionally, takes a hint, not visible to others, and that one hint propagates a thousand.

That such favours should be offered to the ignorant, is not credible: but, this is certain, that if they are offered, the ignorant take no advantage of them: they can hardly be said to slight them, for, in fact, they do not discern them.

But, practice, infallibly in time, shakes off erroneous or preposterous modes of operation. The stream is purified by the length of its course. Inventions more immediate, more prompt, are the consequences of gradual improvements, and renovations. The history of these is always interesting to the intelligent; while hints at others afford suggestions infinitely valuable to proprietors and workmen.

This, in fact, is the real merit of these volumes. They relate in a clear manner much that has already been done; and they contain thoughts, hints, or suggestions, such as struck the writer, concerning many other things, which it is desirable should be reduced to practice. We recommend them to the patrons of those manufactories, on which at this moment our national prosperity eminently depends. They will find much worthy to employ their ingenuity: *they* must realize what Mr. Parkes can only desire, or recommend.

Moreover, there are among us a number of liberal minds, active in pursuit of knowledge, who desire acquaintance with the processes employed in manufactures to which they are beholden for the comforts of life; gentlemen, who exercise their talents in doing that for amusement, which others do for bread; to such *amateurs* these Essays will afford delight. The instruction they contain, it is true, is not always within the reach of private students; yet they may find much, susceptible of repetition, on a moderate, or on a limited scale.

Mere labourers in any process seldom see, or know, more than that identical operation in which they are employed; their absolute ignorance, when taken out of that particular line of practice in which they have passed their lives, is astonishing. But, the superiors of any manufactory can scarcely ever rise to eminence, without acquaintance with the objects and endeavours of others. The mind is opened by such acquaintance; it receives ideas, it reflects, it speculates, it applies.

But, this demands a caution: though the man who sits down supinely contented with the routine of mere practice will never attain distinction, yet the imagination must not be allowed to mislead the judgment. Many meet their ruin in their uncontrollable determination to accomplish the impracticable. Against this danger we caution the ingenious, especially; meaning, those who are the most likely to follow their own conceptions, *to the utmost*. Let them maturely reflect, before they place their property and their reputation in jeopardy.

Mr. Parkes informs us in his preface that he has for many years, in the course of his business as a manufacturing chemist, been in the habit of visiting the principal manufactories of the kingdom;—of associating occasionally with the most intelligent artists, in a great majority of the Counties of England;—and of taking notes of every thing he thought worth registering.

No better way of obtaining useful knowledge can be followed: nor any better way of rendering knowledge useful, than by repaying this information with the fruits of his own ingenuity and experience.

The subjects treated on are,—the Utility of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures.—On Temperature.—On Specific Gravity.—On Calico Printing.—On Barytes.—On Carbon.—On Sulphuric Acid.—On Citric Acid.—On the fixed Alkalies.—On Earthen Ware and Porcelain.—On Glass.—On Bleaching.—On Water.—On Sal ammoniac.—On Edge Tools. These occupy four volumes: the fifth is composed of additional notes, and corrections, or further illustrations, &c.

Our readers will perceive that for us to examine each article fully, is impossible: all are important; but our space is incommensurate to that duty. We shall, therefore allow Mr. P. to speak for himself, by extracting a passage or two, which may be most generally useful.

Every body in this country wears linen; and the major part of respectable people wear linen of a fine texture, and a brilliant whiteness; but this is not natural to the plant which affords the raw material: how is it produced? In this, too, we have regard to the female part of our readers;—whom we hope on some future occasion to oblige, by no despicable service; as Mr. Parke has fitted up a domestic bleachery, for the purpose of facilitating the process of washing. The results he will certainly communicate *pro bono publico*; and we, as certainly, shall circulate them with the greatest readiness.

Bleaching is an important part of the linen manufacture. It was formerly thought, that in Holland, only, could this process be conducted to perfection; and this was popularly attributed to the slimy water of the Meer of Haarlem:—to which ought to have been added, the extreme cleanliness of the workmen employed.

The method, was by alternate washing, drying, exposure to the air and sun, on the grass, which was called *croft*—i.e. meadow bleaching:

This method of bleaching was extremely tedious, so much so, that if the first operation was begun in the month of March, the goods were seldom finished before September; and such as were laid on the grass for the first time at midsummer, were only about half bleached that year, and were laid by to be finished in the spring of the following year. The probable reason why the proprietors of bleaching grounds took no measures to prevent this interruption of the process, was, because they had found by experience that the atmosphere during the months of March, April, and May, acted more efficaciously in whitening the goods. About the middle of the last century, these tedious operations were, however, much shortened by the employment of sulphuric acid in bleaching, instead of sour milk; an improvement first suggested by Dr. Home, in consequence

of the new and important process, adopted about that time by Dr. Roebuck for manufacturing sulphuric acid, which reduced that acid to one fourth of its original price.

No sooner was this new agent employed in bleaching, than it was discovered that one souring with sulphuric acid might be finished in 12, 18, or, at most, in 24 hours; whereas every souring by the milk process required always from two to six weeks, according to the state of the weather and to other adventitious circumstances. The introduction of sulphuric acid occasioned, indeed, such an improvement in the art of bleaching, that the whole process might then have been easily finished in four months, though it had formerly required seven or eight months for its completion.

The most important discovery, however, in this business is that of the oxy-muriatic acid, and of its application in whitening goods made either of linen or cotton. The introduction of this article forms absolutely a new era in the history of this art; for it not only expedites the progress surprisingly, but has become the means of reducing the practice of bleaching to a perfect science.

For this most important discovery we are indebted to Mr. Scheele, who in the year 1774 first formed the oxy-muriatic acid by art, and ascertained its power in destroying vegetable colours; although it appears that at this time he investigated its nature more as a matter of curiosity than of use.

Several years seem to have elapsed before any one thought of applying the peculiar properties of this singular gas to any important purpose, and, I presume it was not suspected that this powerful agent might be employed in the process of bleaching of linen or cotton, until about the year 1784.

The first who made experiments upon this gas, with a view to its successful application in the arts, was that respectable French chemist M. Berthollet, who in the *Journal de Physique* for June 1785, and again in the number for August 1786, explained the nature of its action on vegetable colours, and directed how it might be employed with advantage in any of the existing establishments.

In a following year (1788) Dr. Taylor then of Manchester, but now of the Adelphi, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Cooper, also of Manchester, bleached a whole piece of cotton by the new process, and printed and calendered it fit for the market in less than three days. The success of this experiment was so decisive and unexceptionable, that Mr. Cooper and some

other neighbouring gentlemen were induced to establish at Raikes, near Bolton, in Lancashire, a bleaching concern of very considerable magnitude.

Little doubt could now be entertained but that the new process would eventually be brought into general use. Therefore, in the year 1789 (a year after Dr. Taylor had exhibited in Manchester such a favourable specimen of the facilities of the new method) Berthollet published a very circumstantial account of the system, with ample directions to the manufacturers, respecting the construction of an improved apparatus for the purpose of preparing the bleaching liquid.

From this memoir it appears, that gas-bleaching was now adopted in various parts of France, and that the chief obstacle to its being brought into general use was the want of a convenient and safe apparatus for the production of the oxy-muriatic acid. This desideratum was accomplished by Berthollet, and it formed the main object of his memoir to explain very minutely the construction and principle of the apparatus he had contrived, together with the proportion of the materials for distillation, so as to render the practice of chemical bleaching general and efficacious. His directions are, to use

6 ounces of pulverized oxide of manganese.

1 lb. of sea salt.

12 ounces of sulphuric acid, and

12 ounces of water.

When the excellence of this process was thus established, he repeated the experiments in the presence of the celebrated Mr. Watt; and he adds, that soon afterwards Mr. Watt wrote him from England that he had applied his discovery, and in his first attempt had bleached 500 pieces of cloth in Mr. Mac Gregor's large bleach ground at Glasgow, and that this eminent manufacturer had determined to continue the process.

In the mean time, a M. Bonjour, who had been an assistant to Berthollet in his first experiments, connected himself with a M. Constant, a cloth finisher at Valenciennes, for the purpose of forming a bleaching establishment at that town; but, owing to the violent opposition of the neighbouring bleachers, they were unable to procure ground for the purpose on any reasonable terms.

In this difficulty, a patriotic French nobleman, the Count de Bellaing, who favoured the enterprize, and was made acquainted with the extent of the opposition, gave them possession of a piece of land at

some distance from the town, which had all the necessary conveniences for the business. Here a large establishment was formed in the course of the year 1788; but notwithstanding the support which the proprietors had thus received, the opposition of the old bleachers, and the inveterate prejudices of the neighbourhood were so great, that Mons. Bonjour was under the necessity of addressing the National Bureau of Commerce on the occasion.

Soon after this period, some manufacturers at Javelle near Paris announced in several Journals, that they had discovered a particular liquor which they called the *Lye of Javelle*, having the property of bleaching cloth by a few hours immersion. This composition, which was immediately analysed by Berthollet, was found to be nothing more than a solution of the oxy-muriate of potash; and, on his attempting to prepare the solution, he immediately perceived that the addition of the potash to the water caused it to imbibe the gas sooner, and that it likewise formed a more concentrated liquor.

The manufacturers of Javelle, before mentioned, having been disappointed in their commercial prospects at home, came over to England, and settled at Liverpool for the purpose of manufacturing the solution of oxy-muriate of potash, which they proposed to sell to the English bleachers in bottles, and which they still denominated the *Liquor de Javelle*.

These men, although they had been unable to introduce their article in France, so that it might have been consumed in sufficient quantities to answer their purpose, were so sanguine respecting the sale of it in England, that they applied to the British Parliament for an exclusive right to the invention, for the term of 23 years. Fortunately, however, one of the gentlemen who first applied the oxy-muriatic acid to the purposes of bleaching in this country, happening to be in the gallery of the House of Commons at the time the application was made in behalf of these foreigners, he took immediate measures to inform the principal members that this was not a new process; that he himself had long ago prepared an article equally efficacious, and that he would be ready to substantiate the truth of his statement when required. Their purpose was thus defeated, and the act was not obtained.

The peculiar advantages of combining the oxy-muriatic gas with lime or potash, consists in this circumstance, that the saline solution gives out its acid gradually to the goods which require bleaching, but does not give it out with facility to the at-

mosphere. In consequence of this, the operation of bleaching is now not injurious, nor even disagreeable to the workmen; whereas in the former process, when the gas was merely received into water, it was given out again so freely that no man could long endure to work in it, or even for any considerable time to superintend the operation.

In addition to these advantages, the saving in interest of capital is incalculable, as will appear from one or two considerations.

In bleaching linen goods, in a great work, where one large parcel follows another, in regular succession, and through the different operations, five weeks is as much as is now ever allowed for the completion, and a small parcel can be begun and finished in a few days; whereas, by the old process, the effect could never be fully produced in less than eight months, as I have before mentioned.

Moreover, the bleaching of linen was formerly very seldom accomplished with less than from 33 to 35 per cent. of waste, whereas the waste now, is not more than 26 or 27 per cent. This, of itself, is a presumptive proof that the goods are less injured, and evinces the superiority of the present practice.

Such are the principal points in the History of Bleaching: but, the reader is to conceive of many failures, and great damages done, before this system was perfected. We speak from experience; for, the same process being adopted at the paper mills; it was our lot to witness the destructive effects of this acid on several parcels of paper, out of which the corrosive principle had not been sufficiently washed: these, while dry, appeared fair to the eye; but, when wetted, the acid resumed its activity, and in a few weeks the paper cracked and crumbled to rottenness. We are not *quite* free from suspicion that somewhat of the same kind occasionally takes place in Domestic linen, which good housewives affirm, with an expressive gravity of countenance, does not now last so long, or wear so well, as formerly. At this we hinted, in our considerations on the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of favouring the manufacturers of Bleaching Salts: they may be advantageous on the whole, under good management; but, with Mr. P. we ad-

vise no one to make too free with them; especially, no one who has not an abundance of water at command. After all, damages are by comparison; for cloth bleached on the grass is exposed to various misadventures; sometimes to its great injury.

We turn now to another subject, which demonstrates the advantage of chemical knowledge, more than a thousand theoretical arguments could do. We shall suffer Mr. P.'s history to tell its own tale, in the author's words.

Barytes is a heavy mineral, called *ponderous spar*, and many other names, found in large masses in the Derbyshire lead mines, in the Cornwall copper mines, &c. in a great variety of forms. The artificial sulphate of barytes is the *permanent white* of painters in water colours. Barytes is usually found in the state of carbonate. Says Mr. P. speaking of the once famous lead mines of Anglezark, in Lancashire,

The quantity of carbonate of barytes in these mines is immense, much greater, I understand, than that of the lead ore (five to one, as our guide supposed); but as the metallic ore was raised, this was always left behind in the mine, being considered of no value. The workmen called it *spar*.

Some of the best informed people in the town of Chorley say, that the first time any idea was given of the value of this *spar*, was by the arrival of two Frenchmen about twenty-eight years ago. It appears that they were in the town some days without the nature of their business being suspected, till it was at last discovered that they had been at the lead mines, and had filled two boxes with the *spar*, which they secured with great care, and sent off by the carrier before they left the town.

At this, Mr. Tatham, the steward of Sir Frank Standish, immediately took an alarm; and having given strict orders that in future no one should be suffered to take away any of the *spar*, set himself to make every inquiry he could into its nature; to learn, if possible, to what uses these foreigners intended putting it; and whether some methods might not be discovered for consuming it in this country. In prosecuting these objects of inquiry, however, he never succeeded.

The papers in the Philosophical Transactions by Dr. Withering and Mr. Crawford on the carbonate of barytes had now drawn the attention of all the chemists of

Europe to this newly discovered mineral; so that its real nature and properties were every where soon understood. But during this investigation, in which every chemist who was fortunate enough to procure specimens was probably engaged, nothing new occurred at the mine or in the neighbourhood, respecting it, till it was discovered that a man of the name of Smithels, who occupied a cottage and about forty acres of land under Sir Frank Standish, close to the mines, had long been engaged in disposing of the carbonate of barytes in an illicit manner.

This man, who was well known in the neighbourhood of Chorley, and is still remembered by many of its inhabitants, used to get the spar from among the heaps of stone and rubbish that lie round the mouths of the old shafts. This he used to pack in strong boxes, and delivered them himself, by his own cart, to the carrier in Chorley, to be conveyed to Liverpool.

He managed this business so well, that he not only bought the boards for making the boxes, but prepared the boxes himself in the night, and suffered no one to see him pack the article, or carry it away when packed. Besides, it went from Chorley by the common carrier to a broker in Liverpool, who shipped it to a middle-man upon the Continent;—so that the place where it was actually consumed could never be traced out.

A neighbouring farmer had, indeed, for some years observed that James Smithels was often engaged in picking something from off the waste land; and that often on moonshine nights, when they imagined no one observed them, he and his wife were employed for hours together upon the mounds which stand round the old shafts; and on the circumstance being mentioned to the steward of Sir Frank Standish, he put an entire stop to this poor man's little trade.

However, when he was questioned by the steward, and by a variety of other persons, respecting this transaction, he remained sullen and silent, and would never give them the least information as to the quantity he had sold, the price he obtained for it, or even to what part of the world it went. It was, however, imagined that the two foreigners before mentioned were the people who had engaged this man to collect it, and that they had found some means of regularly paying him for what he procured for them. As the quantity of carbonate of barytes thus collected, was much larger than merely to serve as a chemical test and a few common purposes of philosophical research, I was desirous of

ascertaining something more, if possible, respecting this traffic in the Anglezark spar; and from one Alexander Gerrard, an intelligent farmer, who resides not far from the mine, and was formerly very intimate with the aforesaid James Smithels, I learnt the following particulars.

That Smithels, only a short time before he died, informed Gerrard that, in the whole, he had sold a very large quantity of the spar; that he received five guineas per ton for it; that it went from Liverpool to some part of Germany; and that he had understood, from the person who usually paid him, that it was consumed in some process in the manufacture of porcelain.

Being desirous of knowing whether these poor uneducated men had any idea of the nature and properties of the carbonate of barytes, I put some questions to them for that purpose. They told me, all they knew of it was, that it was a strong poison.

On my affecting ignorance of the poisonous nature of this mineral, Mr. Derbyshire assured me that some years ago, he lost three cows at one time, who had strayed from their pasture, and were found licking some lumps of spar, which at that time lay about the mine in abundance; and that on opening one of these animals, several small pieces of spar were found in its stomach.

He told me also, that it was impossible to keep any fowl upon the farm; for, mistaking the smaller pieces of the spar for white sand, they were sure to pick it up, and die the first day they got out upon the land. Ducks and geese, he says, he can keep, as they do not swallow it, except at the time they lay their eggs, and then they never fail to take it, and with the same baneful effect. Doubtless they mistake it for lime or chalk, which all oviparous animals are obliged to swallow at the time of their laying, in order to shell their eggs.

Hitherto, this singular mineral has been employed, chiefly, as a chemical test, and in the formation of certain salts. A few physicians have used it medically: we shall not say in what disorders, as the article is not only dangerous in itself, but some specimens of it contain copper, and others arsenic. Mr. P. suggests several useful purposes, as cements, &c. to which it may be applied.

A propos on Poisons: it may be well to bring our readers acquainted with the following remedy,

As the uses of sulphuric acid are become so various, cases may occur of its being taken into the stomach by mistake, and without immediate relief its corrosive properties would produce fatal effects. If magnesia should be at hand, that earth mixed with water and sweetened with sugar, would be the best possible antidote to the poison; but in case this could not be immediately procured, soap-water, which can be furnished by all families, and which is one of the next best remedies, should be drunk plentifully. The late unfortunate death of an infant son of the Hon. and Rev. E. Knox, at Duncarvon Park, in consequence of his swallowing a quantity of oil of vitriol which had been carelessly left on the table by a female domestic, shows how important it is for the public to be acquainted with the proper remedy in such cases.

We could have wished that Mr. P. had enlarged the number of domestic remedies for similar purposes: they would have formed a valuable and benevolent addition to his labours, and might have fixed themselves on the memory. He sometimes indeed, gives cautions to his unpractised operators; but in our opinion excessive caution cannot be too strongly enforced. Even Panoramists have unwarily spirted destructive concentrated gasses in their face and eyes: and have paid, for one single experiment, the cost of a new suit of clothes, when black satin waistcoats and breeches were in fashion.—But, we must draw this article to a close. Our readers will perceive that we have perused the volumes with much interest, and satisfaction. If we do not think that Mr. P. has always hit the *ancient* history of articles to the greatest advantage, yet his references are fair, and without pedantry; their modern history is more to his purpose, and that of his purchasers. The work is valuable; and the public will not fail to profit by the hints dispersed throughout it.

England, is the only country for Black-lead pencils: we remember when the literati on the continent supposed them to be *melted* into the form in which they received them, and, conceiving this mineral to be an artificial production, they attempted to imitate it. By much the best account of the mine where it is found, that we have seen, is the follow-

ing, with which, our report on Mr. P.'s volumes must conclude.

MINE AT BARROWDALE.

On a journey to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the summer of the year 1814, I heard that the celebrated mine of black-lead in Barrowdale had been lately opened, and that the workmen were then engaged in raising and dressing the mineral. Rejoiced at this intelligence, I immediately determined not to lose so favourable an opportunity of visiting this curious spot, and therefore fixed myself at Keswick, the nearest town to the mine, in order to collect the necessary preliminary information, and learn how to procure the most intelligent guide which the neighbourhood could afford. In travelling from the north, the road lies thus:—From Carlisle to Wigton is 11 miles; from thence to Keswick is 22 miles; and from Keswick to the mine 9 miles. It is necessary to take a chaise from Wigton to Keswick, as there is no mail or other coach which runs between those towns. From Keswick to the mine saddle-horses are necessary, as some of the défilés through the mountains are too narrow to admit the passing of a carriage. As no account has hitherto been given of this celebrated mine, where black-lead is found of a quality far superior to what is known in any other part of the world, I trust the following particulars will not be uninteresting to my readers.

The neighbourhood of Keswick has for ages been celebrated as a mining country. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gold and silver were procured in considerable quantity from the mountain called *Gold-seurpe* in the vale of Newlands near Keswick. At that time the mine was worked by a company of Germans, who raised a large quantity of copper and lead, and not only converted these to their own use, but also laid claim to the precious metals, in opposition to the Queen, who demanded them as well as the usual royalty. However, on an appeal to common law, her majesty gained the point, and the foreigners soon after absconded.

It was during this reign that the very valuable mine of black-lead, or plumbago, was first discovered at Barrowdale. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood say that this rich depositary was first brought to light by a tremendous hurricane, which blew up a large ash-tree and discovered a mass of fine plumbago at its root. The mine now at work is in the midst of a mountain about 2000 feet high, which rises at an angle as near as I could guess of 45

degrees, and is situate among other stupendous hills in a district known by the name of *Barrowdale*. When the value of this mine became known, the proprietors found it very difficult to guard it so as to prevent depredations. The practice of robbing it was become so common, that several persons living in the neighbourhood were said to have made large fortunes by secreting and selling the mineral: this, however, is now entirely prevented by some expedients hereafter to be mentioned. Given a guard stationed on the spot was of little avail, for 70 or 80 years ago a body of miners broke into the mine by main force, and held the possession of it in spite of the proprietors themselves. At one time the depredations had arrived to such a pitch, and such vast quantities had been stolen, that the delinquents undersold the proprietors in the London market, so that the latter found it expedient to buy up the remainder of their stock, in order to bring the price to its old level. It is not many years since a very large quantity of fine black-lead was found on Vickers Island, situated in Derwent-water; and it is supposed that this was secreted there at the time the robbers had possession of the mine in *Barrowdale*.

It has been already mentioned that the black-lead mountain has an altitude of about 2000 feet; and as that part of the mine which is now working is near the middle of the mountain, the present entrance is about 1000 feet from its summit. There are indeed two entrances; a small one by which the workmen descend by means of a flight of steps; the other is a large horizontal one capable of admitting hand-carts and wheelbarrows for the removal of the rubbish and loose earth by which the black-lead is enveloped, and through this entrance the water passes off which constantly runs through the mine.

In order to secure the vast treasure which is contained within this mountain, the proprietors have now erected a strong brick building, consisting of four rooms on the ground floor, one of which is immediately over the opening by which the workmen enter the mine as they go to their work. This opening is secured by a trap door, and the room connected with it is called the dressing-room; for, when the men enter it, they strip off their usual clothes, and each of them puts on a dress suitable for working in a mine. The men work six hours each, and then they are relieved by others. When the hour of relief comes, the steward attends in the dressing-room, to see the men undress, as they come up the steps one by one out of the mine, when

they put on their usual clothes, which are also examined by the steward to see that they have no black-lead concealed within them. This room contains no furniture except the pegs on which the clothes are hung all round the room, each man knowing his own. When these have dressed and departed, another set of men clothe themselves for their work and enter the mine as before, when the trap-door is again shut, and the steward is relieved to attend his other occupations.

I have said that the house consists of four rooms, and these are contrived so that they connect with each other. In the innermost of these rooms there is a kind of counter or strong table, under the window, at which two men sit; who are constantly employed in assorting and dressing the mineral. This is necessary, because it is usual to divide the black-lead into two kinds, called *best* and *coarse*; and as the finest specimens have generally pieces of iron-ore or other impurity attached to them, these are dressed off by peculiar tools adapted to the purpose. These men are constantly shut in when at work, and the steward walks backwards and forwards in an adjoining room furnished with two loaded blunderbusses, which hang within his reach, for the sake of further security. As the black-lead is cleaned, it is put into firm casks which hold about 112 lbs each, and these are sent by waggons to the warehouse of the proprietors in London. Formerly this mine was opened only once in six or seven years; but in consequence of the demand being greater, and the quantity which they have discovered not being so large, it has been found expedient to open it and dig for ore during six or seven weeks every year. During this time the mine is guarded night and day; and it is thought necessary that the steward who lives only at the village of *Seathwait*, at the foot of the mountain, should not leave the house night or day during the whole of this period, except an hour or two on the Sunday to visit his family, and even then, as he told me, he was always careful to return to his dwelling on the mountain while it was yet light. In consequence of the mine having of late years been opened every summer, they now raise all the black-lead they find, and then the mine is securely shut up in the following manner:—The workmen wheel back the rubbish which had been removed at the opening of the mine, and this is laid in one continued heap, to the amount of some hundred cart loads, which securely blocks up both passages into the mine. The door is then locked, as well as the

door into the house, and all the men leave the premises in a state of safety; for the mass of rubbish which is thus wheeled in at the larger door, dams up the small rill of water which usually flows through the mine, and this has the effect of flooding it completely. Thus, if an attempt were made to break the house and enter the mine by that road, the robbers would find that the water had arisen to such an height as would drown any individual who should attempt to search for the ore.

From an examination of the exterior of the mountain it appears, that, in former times, various small shafts have been sunk for getting the black-lead, and the mine which they are now working was one of those which had been closed for a century, but was again opened in the year 1769, in consequence of another mine in the immediate vicinity having failed. The expense of raising the black-lead varies very much in different years, according to the size of the masses which the workmen happen to meet with: for instance, that which they found in the year 1778 was four yards in diameter, and twelve yards high; that of 1803 was twenty-one yards and a half high, two yards and an half in diameter, and perfectly round like a column; that which they found in 1812 was rather less than 20 yards in height, and only 2 feet in diameter; and what they are now getting is found only in a narrow string. The expenses in driving the level, building the house, and working the mine, from the 25d of April 1798 to the 4th of April 1814, have amounted to 6687l. 9s. 4d.; and during this period there have been produced 736 casks of fine black-lead, and 1816 casks of the coarse kind, amounting together to 2552 casks of about 112lbs. each.

It might be a matter of difficulty to those who visit the mine, to conceive how these casks of black-lead can be conveyed with safety down the face of so steep a mountain. This is done by men who have been long accustomed to the task. The cask is fixed upon a light sledge with two wheels, and the man who is well used to this sort of precipitous path, walks coolly down before the sledge, taking care that it does not acquire too great a momentum, and thus overpower him. The empty sledge he then carries back upon his shoulders, and takes another cask. All the black-lead is sent to London, as I have already mentioned, where it is deposited in the warehouse of the proprietors and, afterwards disposed of by public auction held at Essex-street in the Strand, London. This happens on the first Monday

of every month throughout the year; and the best kind usually sells for two guineas or more per pound. The property of this valuable mine is divided, as I understand, into two equal parts, one of which belongs to Henry Banks, Esq. representative in parliament for Corfe Castle in the county of Dorset; and the other moiety is divided into ten or twelve shares belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Mitford, the Executors of the late Mr. Gilbert, and others. In some years the net produce of the black-lead has amounted to thirty or forty thousand pounds. Some other particulars respecting this singular mine may be seen in Robinson's *Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, octavo, London 1769, page 75; also in Colonel Thornton's *Sporting Tour through the Northern parts of England*, &c. quarto, London 1804, page 282. Pure plumbago consists of 99 carbon and 10 iron. Its specific gravity according to Boyle is 1,860, but Dr. Freind makes it to be only 1,714.

The Plates to this work are extremely useful: they are very distinctly and neatly executed. Perhaps, in few instances have the modern improvements in the art of engraving, been turned to a better account.

Naples, and the Campagna Felice, in a Series of Letters. Published at Ackerman's, Strand, London, 1815.—With coloured Plates and Maps. octavo. Price 21s.

THE object of these Letters at their original appearance in Mr. Ackerman's Repository of Arts, was amusement; and amusing they certainly are; combining, however, a considerable portion of information. The lively author draws freely on the stores of his memory. But, if his sprightly effusions should induce any of our countrymen to place that entire confidence in the Neapolitan character, which his Hero's adventures appear to justify, they will be much more fortunate than many gentlemen we know, if they be not called on to expiate their folly by a prolonged repentance.

We are not in the habit of condemning entire Communities for the faults of a few individuals; but, to inhabit Naples though merely for a time, without witnessing scenes repulsive to British feeling, appears to us impossible. It is not, then, as a *complete* Picture of Naples,

that this volume presents itself; but as one that suited the purpose of a Work bound to maintain a regard to the decorum of our country. This being understood, the performance assumes its proper character. The Hero, under the name of Don Luigi, lands in this Southern metropolis of Italy, and suffers the petty plagues of the place, in the various forms of civilities, flatteries, and impositions; of Lazonis, Ciceronis, and Physicians!

Naples as a city, with its adjacencies, the baths of Tritoli, the ancient fish ponds, or what pass for such, the superstition of St. Januarius's head and blood, the antiquities of Pompeii, of Herculaneum, of the Museum to which the principal of them are removed, the Papyri M.S.S. with the manners, in part, of the present inhabitants of the territory around it, each in its turn furnishes an excursion, a letter, and observations. To these are added a voyage to Capri, and sundry adventures by land.

Naples has much to please the eye; but those familiar with its inconveniences, know that it is dearly purchased: it has much to please the ear, also; but this, too, is purchased at an expense shocking to humanity, and in flagrant violation of the decrees of the church. Nor can improved solemnity be pleaded for this: the writer expresses the feelings of all thinking persons, when he says,

In this place, a lover of harmony need be at no expense to hear excellent music very often. Scarcely a day passes but one church or other has to celebrate some festival, saint's anniversary, or other important holy rite, where music is an essential requisite; and fond as I am of sacred music in particular, I have hitherto missed few opportunities of that kind. In almost every instance the performers, both vocal and instrumental, were of the first-rate abilities, and the composition, whether ancient or modern, truly sublime; but frequently also the pleasure I experienced was alloyed, or rather destroyed, by sensations of disgust, felt at the sight of eunuchs employed in the execution of these sacred concerts. Among all the potent engines which the Catholic church has called in aid of the adoration of the Supreme Being, music, from its powerful and direct influence on our hearts and

feelings, and the sublimity of its nature, deservedly claims the first rank. But, surely, the shrill and unnatural strains of these unfortunate beings, can add nothing to the solemn harmony of divine song; on the contrary, their employment debases that heavenly science, their presence contaminates the hallowed temples of the Almighty, and their introduction into a place of worship, bespeaks a most blasphemous and preposterous refinement of modern taste. The truth of this observation was fully acknowledged by that worthy pontiff, Clement VIII. when he issued the most positive prohibition of so inhuman and impious a custom: but such is the ingenuity of religious casuistry, that means were soon devised, and are still practised, to elude the injunction of his philanthropic decree, without infringing the letter of the law. To name them would only sully my pen, which has already dwelt too long on a subject displeasing enough to every friend of mankind, without any further addition of colouring.

After this, shall we be told that the modern Church of Rome needs no reformation?—that it is still Apostolic, that it still maintains primitive devotion, in its all purity? Shockingly depraved indeed, is that devotion which demands the gratification of the sense at this expense of propriety; yet without music, and scientific music, too, no church in Naples would witness a worshipper: the performance draws the crowd, and the hearers pronounce upon it as they do at the theatre: *una bellissima devotione!* or the contrary; as it pleases or displeases them.

The most famous ecclesiastical *funzione* is the liquefaction of St. Januarius's blood. The following account of it, is a fair description of the public feeling.

The sacred ceremony of liquefaction was this time to take place in the simply elegant church of St. Chiara, as the exhibition is not confined to any particular spot. Frequently it is in the cathedral, but other churches are occasionally favoured with the honour of witnessing the miracle within their walls.—Don Michele had for more than a week past expressed the greatest anxiety about my attending. He considered my going, if not altogether as the means of a speedy conversion, yet as the surest way to impress me with the superiority of his faith to my persuasion. Yet, strange to tell, when I requested his com-

pany, he declined the favour, under the pretence of some urgent business in town. I greatly suspect the true reason of his refusal was, his unwillingness to be seen in the company of a heretic on such an occasion, or perhaps an unfounded mistrust in my discretion during the solemnity. Be that as it may, I went myself, with an opera-glass in my pocket, in case of need.

As soon as I entered *Spacca-Napoli**, I beheld, although long before the fixed hour, crowds hastening to *Sa. Chiara*, situated in that street. A decent-looking man, to whom I addressed myself for the purpose, took me under his protection and procured me a place, where, standing on a chair, I had a full view of the church and the high altar, the theatre of operation. The church filled apace and was soon thronged, except a passage from the door to the altar left open for the procession. Some time after I had arrived, the chaunting of sacred hymns announced the approach of the procession, which I am sure consisted of the whole clerical *état major* of the city of Naples. You may form some idea of the length of this pageant when I inform you, that the monks from all the convents of Naples walked two and two, arranged according to their different orders, Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustines, Carmelites, Carthusians, Benedictines, Bernardines, Theatines &c. &c. &c. Innumerable banners and images of silver of great value, belonging to the different convents, were carried between each congregation, and the frankincense, issuing from some hundreds of censers soon filled the church with a dense cloud of smoke, which prevented me, at least, from seeing distinctly the proceedings at the high altar. I asked my civil *cicerone* if there was any impropriety in making use of my optic apparatus, as I was very short-sighted. "On the contrary, sir," replied he, "it is our wish, that every stranger should see as accurately as possible the miraculous function which distinguishes our city above every other place in Christendom; and to remove all scruples, sir, when you have done with it, I should be glad to have a spy myself." I might have saved the trouble of asking, for I found that the glass magnified the smoke and vapours of the church to such a degree, that I scarcely perceived the bust of the saint on the altar, and the bishop, with his assistants, who had just begun the ceremony of approach

* Literally, *Spit-Naples*; a street so called; because, crossing the city in a straight line from one end to the other, it divides it into two pretty equal parts.

ing the phial occasionally to the head of its owner. The experiment was continued for more than half an hour, and no favourable result ensued. Sighs and groans now issued from various parts of the church, and these soon changed into loud and distressful lamentations. The scene soon became truly tragic. *Misericordia!—ah per l'amor di Dio—Disgracia del Cielo*, and other exclamations of despair, mingled with the most fervent prayers, were heard on all sides; some shed tears, others clasped or wrung their hands above their heads, and a woman just below me, beat her bosom, nay, tore hair in the most shocking manner. Three quarters of an hour had now passed in vain attempts; the whole church was in an uproar, moaning, crying, shrieking and every variety of sounds of grief and despair reverberated through the ancient edifice, when on a sudden the waving of a white handkerchief from the high altar announced the happy tidings. Almost at the same instant, a salute of heavy artillery from the castle proclaimed, over all Naples, the joyful intelligence, which is deemed of such importance, that when the court resides at Caserta, an express is dispatched *entre à terre* to communicate it to the royal family. You may easily imagine what a change this fortunate catastrophe instantly wrought in the minds and hearts of the congregation: all now was joy, exultation, and mutual congratulation. For my part, I rejoiced no less at the termination of the performance; had it lasted ten minutes longer, I should have fainted from the excessive heat and the pestilential air caused by the living crowd above ground, and the dead buried under the pavement.

The effect of this slow miracle, on people of a rank above the populace, is striking.

In one of my first letters I have mentioned the singular circumstance of my being an intimate with a family consisting of four perfect generations, all living on one floor. viz. the great-grandfather, 90 years old, and his wife not much less; the celebrated Don Michele (his son), and his consort (now in a family way); Don Michele's son-in-law, with his better half (likewise near her time), and their little boy, of four or five years. The whole of this truly patriarchal group we found assembled in the sitting-room, some plunged in silent grief, others gave vent to their feelings by copious lachrymal torrents. "It is but too true," exclaimed Don Michele, on entering the apartment, "the news our neighbour brought. Fifty-five minutes! aye, fifty-five minutes!—What will become of us,

poor sinners? Such a thing was never heard of!"

The nonagenarian, whose faculties are in no wise impaired by his great age, after clearing his pulmonary organs by the frequent rattles of a loose cough (the usual precursor of his long speeches), interrupted Don Michele:

"You are wrong, my *lad*," (of fifty odd years, mind!) "in saying such a thing was never heard of; for I remember, in the year fifty-seven, no, sixty-seven, aye, in the year sixty-seven, the very year poor Gaetano died, this same holy function lasted for upwards of an hour. And surely you must recollect the terrible eruption of the mountain which followed soon after it. Let me see!—it was on the 22d of October when it first began, and lasted for three successive days. Why, don't you remember the sand which fell over the whole city? I am sure our roof was covered with it.—But Signor Don Luigi," addressing himself to me, "the power and goodness of our holy protector are beyond belief: he first gives us warning of our impending calamities, that we may, if we choose, avert them by fasting and prayer; and even when we neglect to do so, he is ready to extricate us from our misery. For at the very time I am now speaking of, when the rage of the mountain had continued for three days, and when for aught we know, it might have lasted three weeks longer, and perhaps destroyed the whole city; the Cardinal Archbishop Sersale, together with the whole chapter of the cathedral, and innumerable ecclesiastics from the different convents, sallied forth in humble and devout procession from the city towards the mountain, carrying the head of our St. Januarius before them. Now mark what I am going to tell you, for I was an eye-witness of the fact. No sooner had they got to the bridge of St. Magdalen, and within sight of the mountain, than a tremendous report was heard from it, louder than if a hundred thousand cannon had been let off at the same time: the shower of hot sand and the eruption instantly ceased; the sky, which had before been utter darkness, became perfectly clear; and, in the evening, the stars, for the first time after three nights, appeared with their usual brightness. Thus, sir, did the infinite goodness of our illustrious protector intercede for his people, and in the hour of trial, obtain divine mercy for us. You are a young man, Signor Don Luigi, your troubles may have to come yet. Let this, therefore, be a lesson to you, not to despair in misfortunes, but to put your trust in the goodness and mercy of

our heavenly Creator, and he will not abandon you."

And this is the standing miracle of Italian Christianity!—This, is to convert Jews, Heathen, and Infidels!—Heathen and Infidels reasoned better; and joked on the Jews:—Who, now, deserves the joke?

Gnatis lymphis

Iratis extracta dedit risusque jocosque;

Dum flamma sine, thura liquescere linix
sacro

Persuadere capit. credat Judæus Appella,

Non ego.

To the ancients; from the moderns:—this, any where else than at Naples would come under the logical predicament of a *Hysteron proteron*; or in plain English, putting the cart before the horse; but, in that city, it is a proper order enough, for the consideration of antiquities new revived.—We mean now to introduce Don Luigi's account of

THE DISCOVERY OF POMPEII.

I have already noticed the different and less fatal manner in which this city was at once blotted from the face of the earth. The light volcanic mould abundantly spread over it, soon became capable of cultivation, and the unconscious husbandman reaped from the fertile soil which covered the roofs of the buildings, rich crops of wine and grain. Not a trace of even a ruin was to be seen for many centuries, except a fragment of an *old wall*, which had constantly been supposed to have been reared on the surface on which it was thought to stand, but which, in fact, proved afterwards the most elevated part of the great theatre of Pompeii. Its superior height over all the other buildings had caused it to project above the volcanic stratum. In this state of things, and subsequent to the discovery of Herculaneum (about forty years ago), the hoe of a labourer was arrested by a hard substance. On removing the surrounding earth, he perceived that he had nearly decapitated a small statue of, as he thought, massive gold. His eager efforts to pull up the fancied treasure were fruitless; the idol was firmly rivetted into a stone pedestal, and the latter still more strongly cemented into some hard substance underneath. The peasant, however, had his wits about him. After possessing himself of a small fragment of the doubtful metal, he restored

matters in *statum quo*, and left the field in the evening. The verdict of a silversmith was obtained in course; and being satisfied of the impossibility of turning the brass, even in his possession, to any great account, the poor clown at once became loyal and honest, and imparted his secret to the proper officer of government, who immediately ordered the ground to be excavated on the spot pointed out. The image was soon found again; and, moreover, it was ascertained, that (like the Apollo on Drury-lane theatre) it constituted the ornament of the roof of a small temple, which being likewise laid open, was the signal for all future Pompejan discoveries. The statue proved to be a Minerva, perfect in all parts except the head, which was nearly cleft in two by the sacrilegious hoe.

It is from a corn-field you descend into the excavated uppend of the High-street of this town. An awful sensation of melancholy seized upon my mind when I beheld these sad remains of former opulence and comfort. In viewing the remnants of remote ages, we are generally capable of tracing the period of their duration from exterior marks left upon them by the hand of TIME. But here, I confess, my ideas of time were so strangely assailed and bewildered, that, were I to repeat all the whimsical doubts which on this occasion found their way into my brain, my possession of the latter might, I truly fear, be disputed.

The street, consists of a narrow road for carriages, with foot-pavements on each side. The middle road is paved with large blocks of lava, and the ruts of the wheels proclaim its antiquity, even at the time of its being overwhelmed: the footpaths are more elevated than those of London, generally a foot and a half from the level of the carriage road. The houses on each side, whether shops or private buildings, have no claim to external elegance; they consist but of a ground-floor, and have no opening towards the street, except the door. No window is to be seen, unless the open counter of the shops towards the street be deemed such. The windows of the private houses look into an inner square court; and even those are generally so high, that to look out of them, must have required a foot-stool. The apartments themselves, are, with the exception of one in each house which probably served as a drawing-room, extremely diminutive, and many very low.

The Pompejan rooms are neat, and, in many instances, superlatively elegant; the floors generally consist of figured pave-

ments, either in larger stones of various colours, regularly cut and symmetrically disposed, or composed of some beautiful mosaic, with a fanciful border, and some animal or figure in the middle. It is surprising into how many pleasing shapes the fertile imagination of the artists would convert an endless variety of geometrical lines and figures in the design of their borders: their tessellated pavements alone would evince their skill in geometry. The ground is usually white, the ornaments black, but other colours are often employed with increased effect. Thus much for the floors! The walls of the rooms are equally if not more deserving our attention: they are painted, either in compartments, exhibiting some mythological or historical event, or simply covered over with a light ground, adorned with a border, and perhaps an elegant little vignette, in the middle, or at equal distances. The former (the historical paintings) no longer exist in Pompeji; for wherever a wall was found which contained a tolerable picture of some distinct subject, the Neapolitan government took off the painting, together with the upper surface of the wall, and deposited it in the museum at Portici; so that of these apartments which had previously been the most elegant, the bare walls thus spoliated, now only remain.

You may well suppose, dear T. that the greatest care and ingenuity were required to peel off, by means of sawing, pieces of wall, twenty and more square feet in extent, without destroying the picture; and I was astonished to find, from the numerous specimens in the museum, how successful this mode had proved: yet even this method was no modern invention; for, strange to tell, among the excavated remains of Stabie, the workmen discovered an apartment with some paintings, which had been separated, by the ancients themselves, from some wall (in Greece perhaps) with the obvious intent of being inserted in another place: but the operation was prevented by the ruin of the city; and the paintings, therefore, were found merely leaning with one side against the wall of the apartment.

However desirable it would have been to have left the rooms in the same state in which they were first discovered, yet as there is no roof to any of the houses, the paintings would soon have been destroyed by the dust and rain; and in this point of view, it appears judicious to have secured these valuable, and almost only remains of ancient painting, in a manner which insures their preservation for centuries to come.

Whereas, in its present abandoned state, the walls of the houses will soon fall in—indeed some are decaying very fast—and, in less than a hundred years, the benefit of the singular volcanic preservation for so many ages will have been in vain; the appearance of Pompeii, if then it be at all discernible, will be no wise different from many other masses of Italian ruins, a shapeless heap of stones and rubbish.

To shew the brilliancy of the paintings, our veteran guide threw over one of the walls of an apartment a pailful of water, which spread a temporary lustre over the colours, deadened by the dust and flying sand. They certainly looked as if they had been laid on but a month ago; even the greens had faded little, or perhaps not at all: for who can tell the precise hue of the original tint?

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it appears still a matter of doubt to me, whether the medium used for laying on the colours in the Pompeian rooms, was not different from that employed in our fresco paintings, of which description these are generally supposed to be: no rubbing with a wet finger was capable of detaching the least tint from the walls. I am, therefore, inclined to believe, that either the medium itself was some oily or unctuous liquid; or that, if the paintings were really *al fresco*, a coat of some such substance was afterwards laid over the whole like a varnish: indeed, a faint gloss is easily perceptible: but, upon the whole, I would fain give my opinion in favour of the oily medium, the peculiar character of which the strokes of the pencil carry with them. To this hypothesis it has been objected, that the heat of the volcanic sand with which the rooms must have been overwhelmed, would have affected the oil; but it remains to be proved, that the interior of the rooms was completely filled with sand of such a heat as to injure the oil. If such had been the case, the colours themselves must necessarily have suffered, or have been changed, which is no where perceptible. This latter circumstance, indeed, appears altogether astonishing, and to me, I own, perfectly inexplicable.

What the writer adds on the nature of the colours, though just and judicious, has been greatly surpassed by Sir Humphrey Davy, whose accurate examination of them has been submitted to our readers; and receives a completion, by this history of the discovery, and these slight additions, to which chemistry is no party.

It should not be forgot, however, that the mode of decorating apartments by pencil work, is still employed in Italy; and often produces a close resemblance to our papered rooms.

A few slight errors may be pardoned in a gentleman traveller: this work is not a professional "Guide" to Naples; but affords an opportunity to those who are not likely to go there, of acquiring as much acquaintance with that city, as they may find agreeable, without losing sight of entertainment.

The traveller is left at Rome: from whence we expect to hear from him again.

The Angler's Guide &c. By T. F. Salter Gent. 8vo, price 10s. 6d. For the Author. Tegg. London. 1815.

How is it that most treatises on Angling begin with a vindication of the art from the imputation of cruelty?—It should seem to imply that professors found it necessary to apologize in some manner for the nature and tendency of their delight. Mr. Salter himself "gives every credit for their humanity to those who consider angling as cruel;"—and he proceeds to describe the Cod fishery, and the Turbot fishery, as nothing more than angling on a larger scale. He thinks fish are cold blooded animals, and not susceptible of that acute sense of pain which other animals possess, and he improves this observation by reminding us that all fish devour one another. This may be very true: but whether they give directions for passing a baiting needle so dextrously through a Gudgeon "near the back, about an inch from the head and carry it so carefully between the skin and the flesh to within an inch of the tail;" that without much wounding the fish may swim strong for twenty four hours"—may be more than doubted. Prolongation of life, under such circumstances is prolongation of misery; and this is what the compassionate deem cruel. Certainly, fish have strong digestive powers; and are constantly hungry: it is on this their rapacity depends; and on their rapacity depends the success of the angler.

There is not a more patient tribe on the face of the earth, than Anglers—except Reviewers. Mr. Salter alludes to several who after passing a whole day in expectation, have not had a bite; or who have spent hours in watching, entangling, and tiring a single fish, which after all has been lost by some unlucky jerk of the line, or some exertion in the prey. Anglers endeavour, also to outmanœuvre each other: nor is any trouble thought too much by them.

The partiality for a particular swim, hole, or eddy, in a river, is very great among anglers; many will travel during the night to arrive first at a favourite place. I knew an angler who frequently, in summer, left London in the evening, and stopped at a village public house near the river Lea, take his supper and pipe, and there remain until the people of the house retired to bed, then walk to his favourite swim, and sit down and wait patiently till the dawn of day enabled him to use his angle rod.

Such predilection marks the practised Angler. It is not for such Mr. Salter writes; but his instructions are intended to form such. He describes the various kinds of hooks, baits, floats, and lines;—the proper baits for each kind of fish usually found in our rivers; the best parts of the rivers near London, and what fish may be expected in the various holes and eddies on the banks and swims. He gives a map of the Thames for this purpose; he visits the New River, the Lea, &c. and hints at the character of almost every public-house within dining or sleeping distance of a favourite fishery. He gives extracts from Acts of Parliament;—rules for judging on the weather, &c. &c.

It must be confessed that anglers who follow their sport with spirit, see much of nature and natural history, which remains unknown to the slug-abeds in the city of London. As naturalists, their evidence is weighty. For instance, speaking of the eel, when discussing the question whether they be viviparous, says Mr. S.

When very small, (about two inches in length,) the young Eels move by thousands from one part of the river Lea to another, always working up the stream; this takes place in the month of June, a circumstance

which, I suppose, most anglers must have observed. How Eels propagate, is a matter far from being settled among the theoretical writers on natural history: some conceive that they are viviparous—others oviparous,—others, again, think they couple, and discharge a viscosity in the mud of rivers and ponds, which produces innumerable young; but as no parts of generation are to be found in them, neither any roe, all is darkness and conjecture with them on the subject.

I am quite satisfied myself that Eels are viviparous, having paid much attention to the subject for several years, during which time numerous instances of it have come immediately under my own observation; and I have received many communications corroborative of the fact from several respectable anglers and other persons, who are proprietors, &c. of fisheries. Bowlker, in his treatise on angling, mentions a circumstance of a miller's wife who informed him that she had several times found small Eels in the belly of large ones, when she was preparing or cleansing them to dress; and once she took ten or twelve out, and placed them on the table, and they all moved about: in size, she said, they were about the bigness of a fine needle. Those which I have examined have had the young in the gut or stomach, close to the vent. I have found those small Eels in the silver Eel early in the summer, and in the black or dark Eel in September, which proves that those Eels produce their like. At different periods I have met with those young Eels in the larger, some very lively, about two inches in length, and of the thickness of a single horse-hair line, and when put in a tumbler of water, they have swam about, and appeared, in every respect, perfectly formed, and in all probability capable of providing for themselves: being of this opinion, after having kept them several hours in a glass of water, I then put them into the river, where they swam strongly into the weeds, &c. The last Eel which I examined was at the Crown, at Brompton-bridge, in August, 1814, on opening an Eel (which was of the black species) I found but one young one in the stomach or gut, but about a tea-spoonfull of a white substance, like coarse white thread, or cotton, which I conceive contained small Eels, not perfectly formed, and too minute to be seen with the naked eye, as this species does not cast its young till Michaelmas, or after. The one which I took out was quite perfect, and when put into the water it immediately swam about. Several persons saw it, among others, a Mr. Boyd, a lover of angling, who happened to call in at the

time: after some few hours, I threw the little animal into the river, and he swam off as lively as a Grig.

In respect to Eels being migratory, I have never met with any circumstance, during my experience as an angler, either to strengthen or destroy that opinion. A gentleman who lived near West-End, Hampstead, having a large pond on his premises, informed me that as he was walking one evening through the meadow in which the pond was, he was surprised at some rustling in the grass near his feet. On looking, he thought it was a snake, but found it to be an Eel, making very fast to the pond, from which it was at the distance of about a hundred yards: he secured it, and it was a fine dark Eel, near a pound weight.

This may contribute to account for finding fish in ponds where there were none originally.

Mr. S. enlarges on the dispositions of different kinds of fish:—the voracity of the Pike is well known; the suddenness of the Barbel; the shyness of the Carp; &c. &c. but, among the most singular remarkables, usually noticed by anglers, is that property of the Tench, which extends not only to self preservation, but to the assistance of others: as is said. This part of Mr. S.'s article is a fair specimen of his manner.

REMARKS ON TENCH.

The Tench is not a very handsome fish in shape, being short and thick, and when of a large size, nearly as broad as they are long: their scales are very small and close, and the whole body covered with a slimy glutinous substance, which is considered to be of a balsamic quality, healing the wounded and sick of all the finny race; for which purpose the sick and wounded rub themselves against the Tench, and receive a cure: this is the general and received opinion, and, in consequence, the Tench is honoured with the name of the *Physician*, and is respected even by the all-devouring Pike.

The Pike, fell tyrant of the liquid plain,
With ravenous waste devours his fellow train;
Yet, howsoe'er with raging famine pin'd,
The Tench he spares, a medicinal kind;
For, when by wounds distress'd, or sore disease,
He courts the salutary fish for ease,
Close to his scales the kind physician glides,
And sweats the healing balsam from his sides.

Whether the forbearance of the Pike arises from respect to the healing qualities of the Tench, or is to be attributed to a dislike of the slimy matter on its body, I know not, but I believe the Tench is perfectly free from the persecution suffered by all the other species of fish; for I have never taken one that has been at all mutilated in its fins, tail, or any other part, or with any of those wounds or scars on the body, which are so frequently met with by the angler among the small fish he takes. The Eel also foregoes his voracity, in regard to the Tench, both by night and day. I have known several trimmers to be laid at night, baited with live fish, Roach, Dace, Bleak, and Tench, each about six or seven inches long; and when those trimmers were examined in the morning, both Eels and Jack have been taken by the hooks baited with any other fish but the Tench, which I found as lively as when put in the river the preceding night, without ever having been disturbed: this has invariably been the case during my experience; neither have I met with even one solitary instance to the contrary related by any of my acquaintance, who have had numerous opportunities of noticing the singular circumstance of the perfect freedom from death or wounds, which the Tench enjoys over every other inhabitant of the liquid element, arising from the continual conflicts among each other. Tench generally spawn about the latter end of June: they are seldom caught so large as to weigh five pounds, but that they grow much larger I do not doubt, from many cases of their having been found much larger, in ponds that were emptied, in order to cleanse them from an accumulation of weeds, mud, &c. The most remarkable account of a Tench is that of one found in the year 1801, in a hole at the bottom of a choaked-up pond, at Thornville Royal, Yorkshire, the seat of Colonel Thornton, which measured two feet nine inches in length, and two feet three inches in circumference, and weighed nearly twelve pounds. This wonderful Tench had taken the shape of the hole in which it had been confined for years; its colour also differed from the usual golden or bronze hue of the Tench, the belly being as it were tinged with vermilion: when put into a pond, it soon recovered the power of swimming, but seemingly with some difficulty, doubtless from having led a life of idleness for so many years.

We cannot forget old Isaac Walton, and—but comparisons are odious.

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The Reasons of the Protestant Religion.

A Discourse delivered at a Monthly Association of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, &c. By J. P. Smith. D.D. Price 2s. Conder, London. 1815.

When the Pope was in chains, we said a few words in his favour, as circumstances would justify us; but, since he has quitted his dungeon, he has grossly abused our indulgence: now, if this ecclesiastical officer, whom we have charitably thought to be a good man, and a sincere Christian, when restored to power, can display such unchristian malevolence as he has done—if he can revive the Order of the Jesuits, and re-establish the bloody Inquisition, then, we say, his conduct must be taken as a fair specimen of the actual disposition of the Romish Church, of which he is the head. Under confinement, the Pope exhibited Christian virtues; therefore, let him be remanded to confinement, where he may prolong and practise those virtues. Again, seated on his throne, he has abused his power; therefore, let his abuses be exposed to the universe, and stigmatized as they deserve; every rational creature and Christian must abhor the ecclesiastical sovereign who thus tramples on the honest rights of man, of the Church of Christ, and of Almighty God himself!

The events of the day, are reasons sufficiently strong in support of the Protestant religion; nevertheless, it is a duty to adduce, on proper occasions, those which constantly retain their validity; which no change of circumstances can vitiate or impeach. That has been the object of Dr. Smith in this discourse.

In our estimation, the principles of the Protestant Religion are of very great importance, and ought to be constantly held up to view: because they are the basis of all great advancements in the intellectual character and the social happiness of man; because they are essential to rational piety; because the Roman Catholic system has, unhappily, still many millions of blindly devoted adherents, and many active organs of proselytism, who are beyond description, adroit in the use of the most wily sophistry to gain their end; and because the liberal views which Protestant Dissenters very generally entertain, on the subject usually

VOL. II. New Series, Lit. Pan. Sept. 1815.

called 'Catholic Emancipation,' render some explicit testimony desirable, lest those views should be understood as, in any degree, a compromise of our other principles.

As to *Catholic Emancipation*, in the Irish sense of the term, the Pope has ruined it, wholly: not one voice in a thousand which formerly opened in its favour, now ventures a word.

These, then, are our reasons of Protestantism. We reject the authority of the Pope and Church of Rome, because it is an usurped authority; because its tendency is to destroy the very essence of real religion; because it demands belief in doctrines palpably absurd, unscriptural, and pernicious; because it is an impious invasion on the office of our Lord Jesus Christ, the only spiritual lawgiver; because it is subversive of the use and value of the Holy Scriptures; because it promotes the vilest forms of tyranny; and because, while it assumes the right of prescription, it is, in fact, an audacious system of innovation on the old, apostolic, and primitive religion of Christ.

The instrument that first set afloat ideas on the necessity of reformation may be new to some of our readers; it cannot be too generally known and examined.

The form of the grant of absolution openly sold throughout Germany in 1516.

"Our Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon thee, and by the merits of his holy passion absolve thee! And I, by his authority, and that of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and our most holy father the Pope, granted and in this respect committed to me, do thee absolve: first, from all ecclesiastical censures by thee in whatsoever way incurred; and moreover, from all sins, crimes, and excesses by thee hitherto committed how enormous soever, even such as are reserved to the apostolic see; so far as the keys of the holy mother church extend; in remitting to thee by a plenary indulgence all punishment in purgatory, due from thee for the aforesaid offences; and I restore thee to the holy sacraments of the church, and the unity of the faithful, and to the innocence and purity of thy baptism: so that when thou departest, the doors of punishment shall to thee be shut, and the gates of the paradise of delights open; and if thou die not [soon], this indulgence shall be valid at whatsoever other time thou shalt be in the article of death. In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Amen.

(Signed.)

"Friar JOHN TETZEL,
Sub-commissary."

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This was intended, by art, to ease fools of their money; but, the Church has also power to deprive wise men of their senses.

Prefixed to the third volume of the excellent Commentary on Sir Isaac Newton's 'Principia,' by le Seur and Jacquier, two monks in a convent at Rome, is the following "Declaration."—Newton in this "third book assumes the hypothesis of the earth's motion. His propositions could not be explained but upon the admission of this hypothesis. We have therefore been compelled to put on the appearance of admitting it. But we hereby profess our submission to the decrees of the popes against the opinion of the earth's motion.—Rome, 1742."

Truth and honesty, as well as science, must flourish admirably in the holy and eternal city!

The Universal British Merchant; embracing the Epistolary style of Commercial Correspondence between Great Britain and the principal trading cities of Europe, &c.; translated from the "Le Negotiant Universel," with an appendix, for the use of scholars. By W. Keegan, A. M. Law and Whitaker, London, 1815.

This title is but an abridgment of the original: the general tenor of the work may easily be inferred from it. We indulge the hope that the commercial concerns of Britain will now, without obstruction or prohibition, embrace all parts of the world, especially of the civilized world, from much of which war and violence have excluded our countrymen. Such a work, therefore, is well-timed, and being supported by the reputation of *Le Negotiant Universel*, it will probably become popular in commercial academies. It is not possible, nevertheless, that any thing short of the labours of the counting-house should form a merchant: there are so many minor points to be attended to, so many enquiries to be made, so much knowledge of the properties and excellencies of articles to be acquired, and to be employed, by the man who would do justice to his principal, that practice is usually found to be a very distinct thing from theory. But, books may teach something, and

are an assistance not to be despised, because they cannot teach every thing. The present seems to be fit for the purpose intended by its author, and embraces a great variety of cases, as can well be comprised in the same compass.

The Duel, a satirical poem, in four cantos; with other Poems. By L. O. Shaw. Small 8vo. price 6s. Black-burn printed. Baldwin and Co. London. 1815.

This *jeu d'esprit* has pleased us: it well depicts the manners of duelling heroes, and its satirical shafts are well aimed. Annexed is a poem, entitled "Harold" many parts of which glow with a poet's fire, and are the offspring of a vigorous mind; but, the manners are not accurately traced: events could not be conducted as the bard conducts them; could not take the course the bard assigns them. The period is that of the battle of Cressy. Intended murder, in a nobleman's castle, intended violence on his daughter;—a child deprived of his birth-right, by his uncle, becomes a page to a knight, is to be re-discovered, and marry his uncle's daughter—this is foreseen from early in the piece; which suffers equally from the reader's anticipation, as from his incredulity. Not so, the *Duel*: the whole is well-managed, and the parts are well sustained. A lie given between an Actor and a Prompter, over night, leads to a challenge, which both parties regret the next morning; but, as "*honour* bears them on," and as "*they cannot by the duello avoid it*:" they meet, they fire; neither are killed, though both are ready to fall; and a bottle of "*Bob Elliott's Stingo*"—"drinks down all unkindness." The description of Old Toper, who suspends his *boozing* to carry the challenge is good. He thus ruminates during his progress.

"What bloody-minded dogs! I trow,
These fools would shoot each other now;
That fiery Scot's a second Mars!--
Lord help us! what a deal of stars!
Zounds! what can all this mean? odds-blood
One, two, three moons—by all that's good:
Where's that Scotch parson, now, I wonder?
Why don't he rectify this blunder?
He's sharp enough, (the d—l burn him!)
In meddling with what don't concern him.

Let heavenly thoughts his mind employ,
And from terrestrial things decoy;
Where am I? curse me if I know,
I've lost my way—hollo—hollo."

The duel itself is highly amusing,
though not altogether according to the
rules established in the neighbourhood of
St. James's. One of the heroes asks the
second of the other,

"Pray, Mister O—e, what trifling load
May that machine of your's explode?"
A dire presage of murder shook him,
Whilst thus in answer O—e bespoke him—
"Six balls, about the size of grapes,
A dozen slugs of different shapes,
Three loaded squibs, with sulphurous tails,
About a dozen rusty nails,
And some small shot of various sizes
Is all the blunderbuss comprises!"—
"Really"—quoth Jones, convuls'd with fear,
"And who the devil brought it here?"
"I brought it here"—quoth Pat, (who now
Began to storm and curl his brow,
And as cold fear convuls'd his rival,
Felt a proportionate revival)
"I brought it here, and if I fail
To lodge a bullet, slug or nail,
And your last drop of blood to spill,
Call me poltroon, or what you will:
Toper, stand back, you stupid beast,
The shot will spread a mile at least."
Then to full length his arms he spread,
Shut both his eyes, and turn'd his head,
And for the trigger 'gan to fumble,
Resolv'd to give his man a tumble,
And stretch him, mangled, and disjointed,
Ere he could have his pistol pointed!
"Hold, hold," quoth O—e, "don't fire a
ball,

Except you mean to shoot us all,
Now turn your stupid noddle round,
And tell us whom you mean to wound."
Here Jones exclaim'd—"Odds slugs and
bullets!

Cannot we pierce each others gullets,
Without discharging such a storm
Of slugs, of every size and form?
If he'll perform a genteel part,
I'll fight with him with all my heart;
But if you think I'll stand a shock
From that stupendous stock and lock,
'Tis just the same as to suppose
I'd drench me with an arsenic dose,
Or take a viper by the fang,
Or burn, or smother, drown or hang!
Good heavens! what bloody planet reigns,
Steels all your hearts, and fires your brains?
Surely the moon has left her sphere,
Or center'd all her influence here,
And with malicious frenzy fill'd
The brain of every mother's child!
Here is my weapon, and I'll fire
At fifty paces—nothing nigher—

Are you content?" quoth he to Pat,
"Aye, Sir, and twenty more to that—
I bear no malice in my breast,
And a long shot will suit me best."
"I see" quoth Toper, with a smile,
"You're not within a half a mile:
O—e, load these pistols at your leisure,
Whilst I the fifty paces measure;"
Then with a grave, and serious face,
He took a mincing, shuffling pace;
Just such a pace as I have seen
Made by a virgin of fifteen;
Whilst this was done the valiant pair
Survey'd him with a ghastly stare,
And cried "Step out to th' utmost stretch,
Step out, you bloody-minded wretch!"
But now the fatal moment came
When each should take his deadly aim.
Quoth O—e, "Now Paddy, mind your
eye—

Aim low, and hit him in the thigh:
Now, Gentlemen, as both are ready—
'Sdeath, Paddy! hold your pistol steady,
And turn your head, I can't surmise
How you can see without your eyes:
Friend Sandy, raise your pistol higher—
Now, gentlemen—one—two—three—fire!"
Each trembling hand the trigger found;
The fields re-echo'd to the sound!
But when they heard the pistols crack,
Each party reel'd six paces back,
And held his wind, to ascertain
Whether he was or was not, slain.
Uncertain long—but when they found
Their bodies free from scar or wound,
Each champion straight began to muster,
And strut about the field and bluster:
Quoth Pat, "I must acknowledge fairly,
My rival fires a pistol rarely;
His bullet whistled past my ear,
And brush'd the curl which dangles there!"
"And I," quoth Jones, "must fairly own
Your ball had nearly brought me down:
As my old coat can testify;
Those things which speak not, cannot lie."

That this engagement ended without
bloodshed is no wonder: because Toper
informs us, very gravely,

That as no bullet in was put,
No ball could ever issue out.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BOTANY.

The Rev. P. Keith, F.L.S. is about to publish a System of Physiological Botany, in

2 vols. 8vo. with plates, drawn and engraved by Mr. Sowerby.

BIOGRAPHY.

At press, Biographical Memoirs of Dr. Matthew Stewart, Dr. James Hutton, and Professor John Robison; read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh; now collected into one volume, with some additional notes. By John Playfair, F.R.S.L. and E. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. with three portraits.

CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Henry is printing a new edition of his Elements of Chemistry, with very considerable additions and improvements.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The following school books are in the press:—Æsopi Fabulæ Selectæ, with English notes for the use of schools. By E. H. Barker, Esq. Trinity College, Cambridge.

Cicero de Officiis, with English notes, critical and explanatory. The text is taken from the best editions. For students at college and schools. 6s. 12mo.

Ovidii Metamorphoses Selectæ, et in usum Scholarum expurgatæ; cum notis Anglicis. By the Rev. C. Bradley. On the plan of his Phædrus, Eutropius, &c.

EDUCATION.

At press, Hints from an Invald Mother to her Daughter, on subjects connected with moral and religious Improvement in the conduct of Life, in various Relations. By Anna Williams, authoress of "Incitement to Early Piety."

Mr. Bryan is printing a Compendious Astronomical and Geographical Class Book, for the use of families and young persons.

The Rev. H. Batten, of Bellevue-House Academy, proposes to publish in October, a Report of a Series of Experiments which he has made on Children of various ages, to ascertain the different Systems of Education, by which he proves, that by the interrogative system, children may learn as much in one year, as by the ordinary method in four years.

FINE ARTS.

Proposals have been circulated by Boydell and Co. for publishing a print of the Battle of Waterloo, dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the same manner and size as those they published of the Death of General Wolfe, the Death of Lord Nelson, &c. for which purpose they have engaged Mr. Atkinson to execute a picture of large dimensions, with the exception of the portraits, which will be painted by Mr. Devis, both of whom are now on the continent collecting every information, and taking portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Prince Blucher, the Prince of Orange, Duke of Brunswick, and such others as will be essential to the composi-

tion of the picture of the Battle of Waterloo. The plate will be engraved in the line manner, by John Burnet, size of the Death of Wolfe, Nelson, &c. 19 by 24 inches.—The price of the prints, two guineas; proofs four guineas; half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the impressions. The impressions will be delivered scrupulously in the order in which they are subscribed for.

HISTORY.

In the press, the Battle of Waterloo—Circumstantial details of this memorable event, illustrated by an original plan, views, &c. tending to elucidate and identify the spots of many of the events, with much information on the subject. By a near observer, previous to and after the battle.

JURISPRUDENCE.

At press, a Treatise on the Law of Scotland, with respect to Tithes and Stipends of the parochial clergy. By John Connell, Esq. advocate, procurator of the church of Scotland. Three vols. 8vo.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Sir F. C. Morgan, physician, is preparing for the press, Outlines of the Philosophy of Life, which has for its object the diffusion of a more general knowledge of the fundamental facts of physiology.

A Treatise on Cataract; by J. H. Wishart, member of the royal college of surgeons, and one of the surgeons to the Public Dispensary and Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, will be published shortly.

The second volume of Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye; illustrated by numerous coloured engravings: by James Wardrop, F.R.S.E. will shortly be published. Royal 8vo.

MINERALOGY.

At press, a System of Mineralogy, by Robert Jameson, professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh. The second edition, with numerous plates, illustrative of the various crystallizations that occur in the mineral kingdom, of the structure of the earth, and of the form and structure of the organic remains which it contains. Three vols. 8vo.

MISCELLANIES.

At press, the Naval Monitor, containing many useful hints for both the public and private conduct of the young gentlemen in, or entering that profession in all its branches; in the course of which, and under the remarks on gunnery, are some observations on the naval actions with America. Also, a plan for improving the naval system as far as it regards that most useful set of petty officers, the midshipmen. By an officer in the navy.

Shortly will be published, Paris, during the interesting month of July, 1815: a

Series of Letters, addressed to a Friend in London. By W. D. Fellowes, Esq. illustrated by portraits of the Royal Family of France, en-groupe; a present likeness of Bonaparte, en-vignette; and other interesting plates, in one volume.

The Rev. Francis Wrangham, is about to publish his collected works, consisting of Sermons, Dissertations, Essays, and Poems; to which will be added, amongst other articles, a translation of Milton's *Defensio Secunda*. He is also editing a new edition of the British Plutarch, with very considerable additions, and many new lives; to be published in 6 vols. 8vo.

A new and complete edition of the works of the late Rev. Richard Cecil, with a Memoir of his Life, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, will be shortly ready for publication.

Speedily will be published, the fourth volume of Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland; to which is prefixed, an Account of the principal Proceedings of the Society since 1807. By Henry Mackenzie, Esq. one of the directors.

NOVEL.

At press, the *Antiquary*, a novel, by the author of *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering*. Three vols.

PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Crabb has completed for the press, his Dictionary of English Synonymes.

POETRY.

Mr. Gompertz has in the press, *Time, or Light in Shade*, a poem, in a quarto volume.

An Heroic Poem, to commemorate the glorious victory of Waterloo, will appear in a few days, splendidly printed in quarto, under the immediate sanction of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, entitled "*Waterloo*." By the author of the *General Post Bag*, *Rejected Odes*, &c.

The *Field of Waterloo*, a poem. By Walter Scott, Esq. will soon appear.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. John Morley, rector of Bradfield Combush, in Suffolk, will soon publish in an 8vo. volume, Discourses partly Doctrinal and partly Practical.

Speedily will be published, by subscription, price 16s. boards, a Treatise on Theology; written by Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, author of the "*Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, governor of Nottingham Castle and Town," &c. To which will be added, a Letter from Mrs. Hutchinson to her daughter, on the Principles of the Christian Religion; also the Life of Mrs. Hutchinson, written by herself, a fragment. From the original MSS. The work to be handsomely printed in an octavo volume, price 16s. boards, to correspond with the 8vo. edition of the *Me-*

moirs; and embellished with a fac-simile of the handwriting of the author. Half the subscription to be paid on subscribing.

Speedily will appear, the second volume of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with human happiness and improvement. By the Rev. Robert Morehead, A.M. late of Bahl College, Oxford, junior minister of the episcopal chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

At press, the second volume of Sermons by the Rev. Archibald Alison, L.L.B. prebendary of Sarum, rector of Rodington, vicar of High Ercal, and senior minister of the episcopal chapel, Edinburgh.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Arthur Burrow, Esq. late travelling fellow to the University of Cambridge, and D.A. commissary general in the Mediterranean, is preparing for the press, some Account of the Mediterranean, 1810 to 1815, political and scientific, literary and descriptive. The work will appear in royal quarto, with engravings; and the first volume will be chiefly confined to Sicily.

A new work, entitled a *Picture of Italy*, by Mr. Coxe, will shortly appear. It will be a complete guide to all the curiosities and antiquities of that classical and interesting country; and will contain full directions to travellers, the principal routes, distances in posts and English miles, the best inns, coins, and every thing worthy of observation. It will include an accurate description of Rome, Milan, Naples, Florence, and Venice, and will be illustrated with maps and plates, representing costume, diversions, &c. To render it as perfect as possible, dialogues adapted to travelling, in the English, French, and Italian languages, arranged in parallel columns, will be appended.

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WORKS PUBLISHED.

•• It is particularly requested that the PRICES of all articles intended for this department of the *Literary Register* may be carefully inserted in the Notices forwarded to the *Literary Panorama Office*.

AGRICULTURE.

A Dissertation on Lime, and its use and abuse in agriculture; embracing a view of its chemical effects. By Thomas Hornby, Esq. surgeon, York. 8vo. 2s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon. By Claudius James Rich, Esq., resident for the Hon. East India Company, at the court of the pasha of Bagdad; illustrated by engravings. Royal 8vo. 3s.

Tolani's History of the Druids, with an abstract of his life and writings; and a copious appendix, containing notes, critical, philological, and explanatory. By R. Hud-

dleston, schoolmaster, Lunan. A new edition. 8vo. 12s.

Londina Illustrata, number 19 and 20.—
1. An interior of the porch of St. Alphage.
2. Specimens of ancient architecture of the same structure, and plan. 3. Views of the interior of St. Alphage. 4. Sion College in 1800. 5. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, St. Saviour's. 6. View of the ruins of Winchester-palace, Southwark, after the fire 1814. 7. Remains of the subterraneous church of St. Michael. 8. Custom-house, London, in the reign of Elizabeth, also, after the fire 1814. 8s. each; on large paper, 10s. 6d. each.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of the Most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, from the period of his first achievements in India, to his invasion of France, and the peace of Paris in 1814, embellished with a bust of the Duke, and a map of the Peninsula. By George Elliot, Esq. 8vo. 14s.

The Life and Campaigns of Field Marshal Prince Blucher, of Wahlstadt, from the period of his birth and first appointment in the Prussian service, to his second entry into Paris in 1815; comprehending authentic biographical incidents of the leading military characters of both the French and confederate armies. Translated in part from the German of General Count Gneisenau, quarter-master-general to Prince Blucher's army; with considerable additions. By J. E. Marston, Esq. of the Hamburgh-Burgard. 8vo. 18s.

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses: the history of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their education in the University of Oxford. Very considerably augmented both in text and notes, and continued to the year 1800. By Philip Bliss, Esq. fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. Vol. 2. royal 4to. 4l. 4s.

Observations on the Writings, and on the Character of Mr. Gray. Originally subjoined to the second volume of the complete edition, in 1814, of all his works in two volumes in 4to. By Thomas James Mathias. 8vo. 7s.

CARICATURE PRINTS.

Needs Must when Wellington drives. 2s.
Boney in a Stew. 2s.
Lecture on Heads, by Wellington and Blucher. 2s.

Imperial Bomb. 1s.
More Kicks than Dumplings. 1s.
Bonaparte the 17th June and July, one plate. 2s.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Exercises in Latin Prosody and Versification: or an Introduction to scanning and writing Latin Verse. 4s.

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LIFE OF FIRDOUSEE,

THE PERSIAN POET, AUTHOR OF SOOHRAB.

From Mr. Atkinson's Translation.

Oriental munificence is not seldom boasted of by Asiatic writers and historians, whose anecdotes are echoed by translators and romancers, who place the scene of fairy land in the beautiful regions of the East: certain it is, that, the warm feelings of natives of that climate have, occasionally, led them to actions of benevolence which colder natures find some difficulty in believing, however they may admire them. The same ardour has led to conduct directly opposite; and has produced scenes of tyranny and oppression, of barbarity and bloodshed, at which the sympathies of humanity revolt. The *ups* and *downs* of life, the freaks of Fortune, acting by human passions, are no where more surprizing than amid the half civilized Monarchies of the East, where letters triumph to-day, and capricious tyranny banishes them from the court to-morrow.

In this munificence the Poets of Asia have shared; under this sickleness, also they have suffered, of which instances are not unknown, and a very prominent one is now before us. It were extending our researches too far, perhaps, though the enquiry is not without its curiosity, to interrogate the pages of history for records of rewards bestowed on Poets, which appear to modern calculators enormous.—Virgil received ten thousand sesterces for each verse, in a well known passage of his works: and a much inferior poet to Virgil, received from Antony, at once, two thousand acres of land in one of the best provinces in Italy. Others might be named; but our present business is with a later age, and a more distant country. The anxiety of the Sovereign to obtain materials for the history of the country he governed is characteristic: his desire for eminent talent to ensure popularity and perpetuity to his design; the liberal acquiescence of ingenious rivals, with the

Vol. II. Lit. Pan. New Series, Sept. 1.

intrepid independence of the Poet, are so many marks of a nobleness of mind not to be mistaken. It must, at the same time, be confessed, that the industry of the writer distinguishes him as a Hero of the pen: sixty thousand couplets composed with poetic fire, and polished with poetic skill, are labours not to be viewed without a startling sense of inferiority by the most voluminous of our modern Bards.

We naturally desire to know something of the life of such a man. His adventures depict at once the spirit of the individual, and the taste of the times. More happy than Homer, for the honour of whose birth seven cities contended; yet who wandered from province to province without a home, repeating his verses *memoriter*, when no longer able to read from his blindness;—yet more than equally unhappy if the sufferings inflicted by ingratitude and malevolence, are to be estimated by intensity rather than by number. The Bard of Greece might complain very truly of neglect; but we read nothing of any orders for trampling him under the feet of an elephant. And this, at least, is *one* comfort on which British Bards may reckon: if the public will not honour them, neither will it molest them; if the inspirations of the muse they so highly value, excite but feeble wishes among the world at large, yet are they safe from the misery of the man who hangs on the favours of the great—and if in spite of prudence, ambition tempt them to strive for what fortune refuses, let them villify the blind goddess in good set terms; and reflect on the dangers and the fate of Homer and Firdousee.

.....

Of Aboul Qasim Firdousee, the author of this celebrated work, little is satisfactorily known. He was born at Toos, a city of Khorasan, about the year 950. The following circumstances respecting the origin of the Poem and the life of the Poet, are chiefly derived from the Preface to the copy of the *Shahnamu* which was collated in the year of the Hijree 829, nearly 400 years ago, by order of Bayisungbur Buhadoor Khan. It appears from that

2 M

Preface that Yuzdjird, the last King of the Sassanian race, took considerable pains in collecting all the chronicles, histories, and traditions, connected with Persia and the Sovereigns of that country, from the time of Kuyomours to the accession of the Koosroos, which by his direction were digested and brought into one view, and formed the book known by the name of *Siyurool Moolook*, or the *Bastan-namu*. When the followers of Moohummud overturned the Persian monarchy, this work was found in the plundered library of Yuzdjird. The preface above alluded to minutely traces its progress, through different hands in Arabia, Ethiopia, and Hindoostan. The chronicle was afterwards continued to the time of Yuzdjird. In the tenth century, one of the Kings of the Samanian dynasty directed Duqeeqee to versify that extensive work, but the Poet only lived to finish a thousand distichs, having been assassinated by his own slave. Nothing further was done till the reign of Sooltan Mahmood Subooktugeen, in the beginning of the eleventh century. That illustrious conqueror with the intention of augmenting the glories of his reign, projected a history of the Kings of Persia, and ordered the literary characters of his court conjointly to prepare one from all accessible records. While they were engaged upon this laborious undertaking, a romantic accident, which it is unnecessary to describe, furnished the Sooltan with a copy of the *Bastan-namu*, the existence of which was till then unknown to him. From this work Mahmood selected seven stories or romances, which he delivered to seven Poets to be composed in verse, that he might be able to ascertain the merits of each competitor. The Poet Unsoree, to whom the story of Roostum and Soohrab was given, gained the palm, and he was accordingly engaged to arrange the whole in verse.

Firdousee was at this time at Toos, his native city, where he cultivated his poetical talents with assiduity and success. He had heard of the attempts of Duqeeqee to versify the history of the Kings of Persia, and of the determination of the reigning King, Mahmood, to patronise an undertaking which promised to add lustre to the age in which he lived. Having fortunately succeeded in procuring a copy of the *Bastan-namu*, he pursued his studies with unremitting zeal, and soon produced that part of the Poem in which the battles of Zohak and Fureedoon are described. The performance was universally read and admired, and it was not long before his fame reached the ears of

the Sooltan, who immediately invited him to his court.

When Firdousee arrived at Ghuzneen, the success of Unsoree in giving a poetical dress to the Romance of Roostum and Soohrab, was the subject of general observation and praise.* Animated by this proof of literary taste, he commenced upon the story of the battles of Isfundiyaar and Roostum, and having completed it, he embraced the earliest opportunity of getting that poem presented to the Sooltan, who had already seen abundant evidence of the transcendent talents of the author. Mahmood regarded the production with admiration and delight. He, without hesitating a moment, appointed him to complete the *Shahnamu*, and ordered his chief Minister† to pay him a thousand misqals for every thousand distichs, and at the same time honoured him with the surname of Firdousee, because that he had diffused over his court the delights of paradise.‡ Unsoree liberally acknowledged the superiority of Firdousee's genius, and relinquished the undertaking without apparent regret.

The Minister, in compliance with the

* A singular anecdote is also related in the same preface. When our author reached the capital, he happened to pass near a garden where Unsoree, Usjudee, and Furrokhlee were seated. The Poets observed him approach, and at once agreed that if the stranger chanced to have any taste for poetry, which they intended to put to the test, he should be admitted to their friendship. Firdousee joined them and hearing their proposal, promised to exert his powers. Unsoree commenced with an extemporaneous verse:

The light of the moon to thy splendor
is weak,

Usjudee rejoined:

The rose is eclipsed by the bloom of
thy cheek;

Then Furrokhlee:

Thy eye-lashes dart thro' the folds of
the joshun. [*armour*.]

And Firdousee;

Like the javelin of Gu in the battle
with Poshun.

The Poets were astonished at the readiness of the stranger, and ashamed of being totally ignorant of the story of Gu and Poshun, which Firdousee related as described in the *Bastan-namu*. They immediately treated him with the greatest kindness and respect.

‡ Uhmud Mymundee.

† Firdous signifies paradise.

injunctions of Mahmood, offered to pay the sums as the work went on; but Firdousee preferred waiting till he had completed his engagement, and receiving the whole at once, as he had long indulged the hope of being able to do something of importance for the benefit of his native city.

It appears that Firdousee was of an independent spirit, and not of that pliant disposition which was necessary to satisfy the expectations and demands of the proud Wuzeer, who offended at his unbending manners, did every thing in his power to ruin his interest with the King. Several passages in his poems were extracted and invidiously commended upon, as containing sentiments contrary to the principles of the true faith! It was alleged that they proved him to be an impious philosopher, a schismatic, and a follower of Ulee. But in spite of all that artifice and malignity could frame, the poet rose in the esteem of the public.—Admiration followed him in the progress of the work, and presents were showered upon him from every quarter. The Poems were at length completed. The composition of sixty thousand couplets* appears to have cost him the labour of thirty years. The Sooltan was fully sensible of the value and excellence of that splendid monument of genius and talents, and proud of being the patronizer of a work which promised to perpetuate his name, he ordered an elephant-load of gold to be given to the author. But the malignity of the Minister was unappeased, and he was still bent upon the degradation and ruin of the Poet. Instead of the elephant-load of gold, he sent him 60,000 silver dirhums! Firdousee was in the public bath at the time, and when he found that the bags contained only silver, he was so enraged at the insult offered him, that on the spot he gave 20,000 to the keeper of the bath.

* In a dissertation called Yaminee, it is said that the ancient Poet Rodukee, who flourished half a century before Firdousee, had written one million and three hundred verses!!!

§ This conduct is more than paralleled by the Cardinal Farnese. Annibale Caracci devoted eight years of study and labour in painting the series of pictures in the Farnese Gallery at Rome, which do honour to his name and country, and when he expected to be rewarded with the munificence which they merited, he received little more than £200, and to add to the indignity, the amount is said to have been sent to him in copper money!

20,000 to the seller of refreshments, and 20,000 to the slave who brought them. "The Sooltan shall know," he said "that I did not bestow the labour of thirty years on a work, to be rewarded with dirhums!" When this circumstance came to the knowledge of the King, he was exceedingly exasperated at the disgraceful conduct of the Minister; who had however, artifice and ingenuity enough to exculpate himself, and to cast all the blame upon the Poet. Firdousee was charged with disrespectful and insulting behaviour to his Sovereign; and Mahmood, thus stimulated to resentment, and not questioning the veracity of the Minister, passed an order that the next morning he should be trampled to death under the feet of an elephant. The unfortunate Poet, panic-struck and in the greatest consternation heard the will of the Sooltan. He immediately hurried to the presence, and falling at the feet of the King, begged for mercy, at the same time pronouncing an elegant eulogium on the glories of his reign, and the innate generosity of his heart. The King, touched by his agitation, and respecting the brilliancy of his talents, at length condescended to revoke the order.

But the wound was deep and not to be endured without a murmur. He went home and wrote a Satire against Mahmood, with all the bitterness of reproach which insulted merit could devise, and instantly fled from the court. He passed some time at Mazinduran and afterwards took refuge at Bagdad, where he was in high favour with the Caliph Ul Qasur Billah, in whose praise he added a thousand couplets to the *Sh-hernu*, and for which he received a robe of honour, and 60,000 deenars. He also wrote a poem called *Joseph* during his stay in that city.

Mahmood at length became acquainted with the falsehood and treachery of the Wuzeer, whose cruel persecution of the unoffending Poet had involved the character and reputation of his Court in disgrace. His indignation was extreme, and the Minister was banished for ever from his presence. Anxious to make all the reparation in his power for the injustice he had been guilty of, he immediately dispatched to Bagdad, a present of 60,000 deenars, and a robe of state, with many apologies for what had happened. But Firdousee did not live to be gratified by this consoling acknowledgement. He had returned to his friends at Toos, where he died before the present from the King arrived. His family however scrupulously devoted it to the benevolent purposes which the poet had originally intended,

viz. the erection of public buildings, and the general improvement of his native city.

This brief biographical notice is the sum of all that is known of the great Firdousee. The Poet seems to have lived to a considerable age. When he wrote the satire against Mahmood, according to his own account, he was more than seventy:

When Charity demands a bounteous dole,
Close is thy hand, contracted as thy soul;
Now seventy years have marked my long
career,

Nay more!—but age has no protection here!

Probably about ten years elapsed during his sojourn at Mazinduran and Bagdad, after he quitted the Court of Ghuzneen, so that he must have been at least eighty when he died.

EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE COLOURS OF THE ANCIENTS,

BY SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

[Concluded from page 814.]

VII. Of the Blacks and Browns of the Ancients.

There is one chamber in the baths of Titus of which the ground work is black. I have found several fragments of stucco painted black both in the baths of Titus and in the vineyard above mentioned, and also in some ruins near the Porta del Popolo.—I scraped off some of these colours and submitted them to experiments: they were not acted on by acids or alkalies, they deflagrated with nitre, and had all the properties of pure carbonaceous matter.

I found no blacks, but three different shades of brown in the vase of mixed colours; one was snuff-colour, one deep red brown, and the third a dark olive brown. The two first proved to be ochres which had been probably partially calcined; the third contained oxide of manganese, as well as oxide of iron, and afforded chlorine when acted on by muriatic acid.

All the ancient authors describe the artificial Greek and Roman blacks as carbonaceous, and made either from the powder of charcoal or the decomposition of resin, (a species of lamp black,) or from the lees of wine, or from the common soot of wood fires. Pliny mentions the ink of the cuttle fish, but says, "ex his non fit." Some years ago I examined this substance, and found it a carbonaceous

* *i. e.* the atramentum.

body mixed with gelatine. Pliny speaks of ivory-black as invented by Apelles; he says likewise that there is a natural fossil black, and another black prepared from an earth of the colour of sulphur. Probably both these substances are ores of iron and manganese.

That the ancients were acquainted with the ores of manganese is evident from the use made of it in colouring glass. I have examined two specimens of ancient Roman purple glass, both of which were tinged with oxide of manganese.—Pliny speaks of different brown ochres, and particularly of one from Africa, which he names *Cicereulm*, which probably contained manganese: and Theophrastus mentions a fossil † which inflamed when oil was poured upon it, a property belonging to no other fossil substance now known but the *black wad*, an ore of manganese, and which is now found in Derbyshire.

The Browns in the paintings in the baths of Livia, and in the Aldobrandini picture, are all produced by mixtures of ochres with blacks. Those in the Aldobrandini picture yield oxide of iron to muriatic acid, but the darker shades were not touched by that acid, nor by solution of alkalies.

VIII. Of the Whites of the Ancients.

The white colours in the Aldobrandini picture are soluble in acids with effervescence, and have the characters of carbonate of lime.

The principal white in the vase of mixed colours appears to be a very fine chalk. There is another white with a tint of cream colour, which is a fine aluminous clay.

The whites that I have examined from the baths of Titus, and those from other ruins, are all of the same kind.

I have not met with ceruse amongst the ancient colours, though we know from Theophrastus, Vitruvius, and Pliny, that it was a common colour: and Vitruvius describes it as made by the action of lead upon vinegar.

Several white clays are mentioned by Pliny as employed in painting, of which the Paratonium was considered as affording the finest colour.

IX. Of the Manner in which the Ancients applied their Colours.

It appears from Vitruvius that the colours used in fresco painting were applied

† Theophrastus says it is like decomposed wood.

moist to the surface of a stucco * formed of powdered marble cemented by lime: he states that the wall or ceiling had three distinct coatings of stucco made of this material, of which the first contained coarse powder of marble, the second the finer powder, and the third the finest powder of all, and that after this the wall was polished before the colour was applied. The stuccos that remain in the ruins of the baths of Titus and Livia are of this kind, and so is the ground of the Aldobrandini picture: they are beautifully white, and almost as hard as marble, and the granular marble of different degrees of fineness may be distinguished in them. This circumstance indeed offers a test of the antiquity of ruins at Rome. In the houses that have been built in the middle and latter ages, decomposing lava has been mixed with the calcareous cement instead of granular marble, and the stuccos of these houses are gray or brown, and very coarse in their texture.

Pliny says that purple, orpiment, ceruse, the natural azure, indigo, and the meline white, were injured by application to wet stucco, which is easily explained in the case of orpiment, carbonate of copper, ceruse, and indigo, from their chemical composition.

Vitruvius states that in fresco painting vermilion changed if exposed to light, and he recommends the encaustic process for fixing the colour under this circumstance, namely, laying over it a coat of punice wax, and liquefying the wax so as to make a varnish for the colour.

Pliny describes this process as applied in painting ships; and we know from his authority that several pictures of the great Greek masters were painted in encaustic, and that the different colours were laid on mixed with wax. I have examined several pieces of the painted stuccos found in the different ruins, and likewise the Aldobrandini picture, with a view of ascertaining if any application had been made to fix the colour; but neither by the test of alcohol, nor by heat, nor by the action of water, could I detect the presence of any wax varnish, or animal or vegetable gluten.

The pot of colours to which I have already referred, found at Pompeii, was blackened by smoke, as if it had been recently on a fire of wood. I thought that this might be owing to some process for dissolving gluten or varnish in the preparation of the colour; but I could detect no substance of this kind mixed with the colouring matter.

Pliny states that gluten (our glue) * was used in painting with blacks: and this specific mention of its application would induce the belief that it was not employed with other colours, which adhered without difficulty to, and were imbibed by, a surface so polished and well prepared as the Roman stucco; and the lightness of carbonaceous matter alone probably rendered this application necessary.

X. Some General Observations.

It appears from the facts that have been stated, and the authorities quoted, that the Greek and Roman painters had almost all the same colours as those employed by the great Italian masters at the period of the revival of the arts in Italy. They had indeed the advantage over them in two colours, the Vestorian or Egyptian azure, and the Tyrian or marine purple.

The azure, of which the excellence is proved by its duration for seventeen hundred years, may be easily and cheaply made; I find that fifteen parts by weight of carbonate of soda, twenty parts of powdered opaque flints, and three parts of copper filings strongly heated together for two hours, gave a substance of exactly the same tint, and of nearly the same degree of fusibility, and which, when powdered, produced a fine deep sky blue.

The azure, the red and yellow ochres, and the blacks are the colours that seem not to have changed at all, in the ancient fresco paintings. The vermilion is darker than recently made Dutch cinnabar, and the red-lead is inferior in tint to that sold in the shops. The greens in general are dull.

The principle of the composition of the Alexandrian frit is perfect; namely, that of embodying the colour in a composition resembling stone, so as to prevent the escape of elastic matter from it, or the decomposing action of the elements; this is a species of artificial lapis lazuli, the colouring matter of which is naturally inherent in a hard siliceous stone.

It is probable that other coloured frits may be made, and it is worth trying whether the beautiful purple given by oxide of gold cannot be made useful in painting in a densely tinted glass.

Where frits cannot be employed, metallic combinations which are insoluble in water, and which are saturated with oxygen or some acid matter, it is evident from the proof of a duration of seventeen

* Lib. xxxv. cap. 25. "Omne atramentum sole perficitur, libarium gummi tectorium glutino admixto."

* Lib. vii. cap. 2, 3, & 4.

centuries, are the best pigments. In the red ochres the oxide of iron is fully combined with oxygen, and in the yellow ochres it is combined with oxygen and carbonic acid; and these colours have not changed. The carbonates of copper which contain an oxide and an acid have changed very little.

Massicot and orpiment were probably the least permanent amongst the ancient mineral colours.

Of the colours, the discovery of which is owing to the improvements in modern chemistry, the patent yellow is much more durable than any ancient yellow of the same brilliancy; and chromate of lead, an insoluble compound of a metallic acid with a metallic oxide, is a much more beautiful yellow than any possessed by the ancients, and, there is every reason to believe, is quite unalterable.

Scheele's green (the arsenite of copper), and the insoluble muriatic combination of copper, will probably be found more unalterable than the ancient greens; and the sulphate of baryta offers a white superior to any possessed by the Greeks and Romans.

I have tried the effects of light and air upon some of the colours formed by the new substance iodine. Its combination with mer-ury offers a good red; but it is, I think, less beautiful than vermilion, and it appears to change more by the action of light.

Its compound with lead gives a beautiful yellow, little inferior to the chromate of lead; and I possess some of this colour which has been exposed to light and air without alteration for several months.

In many of the figures and ornaments in the outer chambers of the baths of Titus, where only outlines or spots remain, or shades of ochre, it is probable that vegetable or animal colours, such as indigo and the different dyed clays, were used.*

Pliny speaks of the celebrated Greek painters as employing only four colours.

—"Quatuor coloribus solis immortalis illa opera fecere: ex albis Melino, ex silaceis Attico, ex rubris Sinopide Pontica, ex nigris atramento, Apelles, Echion, Melanthius, Nicomachus, clarissimi pictores†: but as far as Apelles

and Nicomachus are concerned, this is a mistake; and it is not unlikely that Pliny was misled by an imperfect recollection of a passage in Cicero, who describes the earlier Greek school as using only four colours, but the later Greek painters as perfect masters in all the resources of colouring. "Similis in pictura ratio est: in qua Zeuxim, et Polygnotum, et Timan-tem, et eorum, qui non sunt nisi plus quam quatuor coloribus, formas et lineamenta laudamus: at in Aetione, Nicomacho, Protogene, Apelle, jam perfecta sunt omnia." Cicero, Brutus, seu de claris oratoribus, c. 18. Pliny himself describes with enthusiasm the *Venus Anadyomene* of Apelles: and in this picture the sea was represented, which required azure.

The great Greek painters, like the most illustrious artists of the Roman and Venetian school, were probably, however, sparing in the use of the more florid tints in historical and moral painting, and produced their effects rather by the contrasts of colouring in those parts of the picture where a deep and uniform tint might be used, than by brilliant drapery.

If red and yellow ochres, blacks and whites, were the colours most employed by Protogenes and Apelles, so they are likewise the colours most employed by Raphael and Titian in their best style. The St. John and the Venus, in the tribune of the Gallery at Florence, offer striking examples of pictures in which all the deeper tints are evidently produced by red and yellow ochres, and carbonaceous substances.

As far as colours are concerned, these works are prepared for that immortality which they deserve; but unfortunately the oil and the canvas are vegetable materials, and liable to decomposition, and the last is less durable than even the wood on which the Greek artists painted their celebrated pictures.

It is unfortunate that the materials for receiving those works which are worthy of passing down to posterity as eternal monuments of genius, taste, and industry, are not imperishable marble* or stone, and that friars, or unalterable metallic combinations, have not been the only pig-

* Some excellent pictures have suffered very much in modern times from the same cause; the lakes in the frescos of the Vatican have lost much of the brilliancy which they must have possessed originally. The blues in many pictures of Paul Veronese are become muddy.

† Lib. xxxv. c. 32.

* Copper, it is evident, from the specimens in the ruins of Pompeii, is a very perishable material, and therefore, even enamels made on copper will yield to time. Canvas, by being impregnated with bitumen, is rendered much more durable, as is evident from the duration of the linen impregnated with bitumen and asphaltum used for infolding the Egyptian mummies.

ments employed by great artists; and that their varnishes have not been sought for amongst the transparent combinations of the earths with water, or amongst the crystalline transparent compounds unalterable in the atmosphere †.

Rome, January 14, 1815.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

The *New York Gazette* of July 19, gives an extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated the 20th May, mentioning a great overflow of the river Mississippi.—The damage done is said to be incalculable; entire settlements are said to be many feet under water at Palmyra, Concordie, and a part of point Coupee. Many sugar and cotton plantations were entirely ruined.

British Trade with South America.—A Philadelphia paper in an article relative to the state of South America, makes the following observations on the intercourse between Great Britain and the Spanish Colonies:—"The commerce that England has been, and is now, enjoying with those countries, is of far greater importance than has been generally known. The peculiar situation of Europe and the United States, has given to England for some time past, an entire monopoly of this valuable trade. The amount of British fabrics that have been shipped from London and Jamaica, through the Isthmus of Darien, to every part of the Pacific Ocean, and the consumption of British merchandise at Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, Venezuela, the Bay of Campeachy, and Mexico, may be computed at least to be twenty millions of dollars, per annum; the returns of these exports, with considerable augmentation of profit, are made generally in specie and bullion, and other valuable commodities."

Public Buildings: restoration.—The *American National Intelligencer* states that architects are employed to rebuild the Capitol, and the President's House in their former splendour.

† The artificial hydrat of alumina will probably be found to be a substance of this kind: possibly the solution of boracic acid in alcohol will form a varnish.—The solution of sulphur in alcohol is likewise worthy of an experiment. Many other similar combinations might be named.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Fire in the woods.—The Abeona, arrived at Pool, from St. John's, Newfoundland, brings intelligence, that a most alarming and destructive fire had happened on the west side of Placentia Bay, and that its ravages in the woods had extended a course of fifteen leagues.—Great distress was anticipated therefrom, by the inhabitants, for want of fuel.

Emigrants: condition of.

St. John's Newfoundland.—July 3, 1815.

—The number of unfortunate and deluded Irishmen, who have been, I may say, *committed upon us* this year, almost exceeds belief and the manner they are brought here commands pity, and excites abhorrence. They are frequently brought out without water sufficient for half the voyage, with damaged provisions, and not a sufficiency of even them—the consequence is, that generally they help themselves to whatever liquids may be found on board. There is now in the harbour a vessel, in which it is said, upwards of sixty tierces of porter have been used, and many barrels of pork eat, and several beds cut to pieces, which were over the porter, in order to enable them to get at it—the consequence of such treatment is, that the wretches land here in a state very unfit to be employed—that many have died in a few days after their arrival—that our hospital has been crowded with them—that now there are numbers prowling about the streets, without a place to shelter them at night, but they lie either on the wharfs, or they have not a morsel to eat, or wherewith to procure it, but such as the humanity of the public, especially of the lower order of the people, supplies them with. On Friday last about forty of them arrived in a small sloop from Youghall (the first vessel ever from thence), of forty tons burden, not, you would suppose, worthy of being trusted across the Channel, and yet, it is but justice to say, she brought her passengers in better health than any vessel which arrived this season, and had fewer in number, according to her tonnage, than any of them."

This distress *has been* aggravated by an opinion of the Justices, that whoever employs a labourer is bound to take care of him, if he falls sick. To employ these people, therefore, for a single day, is to become liable to the chance of their *really* falling sick, and to the much greater probability of their assuming the guise of sickness under protection where they may be well taken care of. It has been found

necessary to moderate this opinion. The state of the town is unhealthy in consequence of these crowds.

AUSTRIA.

Austrian Property to be recovered.

Vienna, July 29.—The Director Schreiber, of the Imperial Cabinet of Natural History, Professor Rosa, of the picture-gallery in the Belvidere, and the Emperor's private Librarian, Juny, have been summoned to Paris, there to prosecute the claims for various articles which belonged to their several departments, and which have not yet been restored.

BELGIUM.

Battle of Waterloo.

The account given by Ney of the battle of Waterloo, is considered in the British Army to be correct. Napoleon, it is asserted, shewed more pertinacity than on any former occasion. Three messengers were dispatched to him on the hill where he had planted his observatory, before he would believe that Bulow's corps was bearing down upon the flank and rear of his forces, and until it was actually engaged with his troops, he had not abandoned the persuasion that it was the division under his Generals Grouchy and Vandamme. Another mistake is said to have contributed to his destruction on that day. Contrary to all his former maxims, and to the known rules of tactics, he ordered the whole weight of his cavalry to press upon the British before any of their columns were broken or disordered, trusting that the troops under the Duke of Wellington were raw and undisciplined, and were consequently incapable of sustaining this ponderous charge. He was disappointed, and in this stage of the action his ruin was complete. It was agreed by all persons versed in military science, that such an attempt, if not successful, must be fatal.

Buonaparte says, never was a battle so severely contested as that of Waterloo. His troops knew and felt that they never had more to gain or more to lose, than at that time: never had they fought harder; and they were only overcome by the superiority of British discipline, and British intrepidity. He was astonished at the firmness with which his charges were received and repulsed by our troops. He spoke highly of our cavalry, and acknowledged that if the Earl of Uxbridge had not been wounded he would have been the Earl's prisoner in two minutes: and he feels no hesitation in saying, that the Duke of Wellington was a better General than himself. In his voyage to Elba, when it was remarked that

the Duke was the best General of the age he answered, 'We have never met yet.'

FRANCE.

His Majesty Louis XVIIIth's second entry into Paris.

The following, if true, presents a picture of disorganization in the Magistracy of the French Metropolis, that is unusually disgraceful. We cannot, however, persuade ourselves that it is altogether accurate.—The latter part of the article is a correct picture of Parisian manners, and is apparently drawn from the life.

No order had been given relative to the royal procession. The infamous Bondi, prefect of police, probably hoping that some disorder would take place in which his party might attack the King's life, had made no preparation to preserve regularity, or even safety. The new Commander of the national guard, and the Governor of Paris, being but just appointed, could do nothing. The gens d'armes, without a head, did not appear: some 12 or 14,000 national guards had gone separately to meet the King: the others were on duty at the military stations. Not a soul was there to prevent the interruption of carts and coaches, until the citizens formed a body organised by themselves, and enforced rules fit for the occasion. Not a single accident happened, and the evident want of preparation, the disorder caused by eagerness and transport, and the free vent given to what may be termed the clamor and riot of satisfaction by the absence of official arrangement, gave a charm and effect to the sight not to be described.

The road from Saint Denis to Paris was crammed: the Boulevard from the Rue Saint Denis, to the Rue de la Paix, and the avenues from the Rue de la Paix to the Thuilleries were crammed to a considerable height in the air,—for cornices, windows, balconies, and roofs, all groaned under a living and waving weight, from which issued shouts, handkerchiefs, pointing arms, and eager heads. How is the procession to pass, was every one's question? National guards, officers mingling with privates, having no tie but loyalty, formed into small bands, and without arms, opened by degrees, one space and then another. Then advanced the King's household, as we call it, amounting to about 5 or 6000 men who had followed his Majesty. The King was in a coach with his ministers. But, the most interesting part of the procession

was formed by a *regiment of officers*—men, who, in these bad times, retained too much of the old French sense of military honour, which united bravery with gentlemanly feeling, to break their oaths. They had rejoined the King at Ghent, and had formed themselves into a regiment in his service. They retained individually the uniforms of their respective ranks, as generals, colonels, majors, captains, &c. but each carrying the musket and bearing his knapsack as a private soldier. This corps was upwards of a thousand strong, and was received with great plaudits.

In the evening the King attempted to come down into the garden of the *Thuileries*: he came alone,—the people flocked about him, kissing his hands, his coat,—throwing themselves at his feet; the greatest enthusiasm displayed itself. He found it useless to attempt to walk, so he went up again, and remained for half an hour in the balcony.

When the people could cry *Vive le Roi* no longer, they began dancing: in a moment there were formed in the garden of the *Thuileries* as many country dances as the extraordinary concourse of people assembled, would permit. The sets of dancers were not composed of the lower classes;—officers and privates of the national guard, respectable citizens, their wives and daughters. A very pretty girl threw herself upon the neck of her female friend: "*Oh, my dear,*" said she, "*I am so happy—let me kiss you!*" a gentleman who was with her friend was permitted to take a salute; another wishing to participate in this delightful patriotism, stepped up exclaiming "*au nom du Roi!*" she scarcely hesitated an instant before she replied—"*eh bien Monsieur, soit, au nom de notre bon Roi!*" and she leaned forward her cheek. The example was universally followed, a congratulatory kiss went round the garden—nothing was heard but *au nom du Roi!*"

Paris, July 23 —" At length the terrible day of wrath and retribution for the calamities inflicted upon Europe has overtaken the French. The capital of 'the great nation' is at this moment a sad picture of humiliation and distress. Its palaces occupied by foreign Princes and Generals, ostentatiously surrounded by the military pomp of their respective nations: its pleasure gardens and public squares covered with their tents, baggage, and artillery. The expence of subsisting the allied troops quartered in the city of Paris, and its vicinity, amounts, I have been told, to 600,000 francs a day. But what is most complained of is the total subversion of all

domestic arrangements, and the indiscriminate pillage of articles of value by some of the foreign troops in the houses of the inhabitants upon whom they are quartered: yet this produces no real agitation in Paris, for this simple reason, that the Parisians have not strength enough left to sustain a state of agitation; and partly because they remember so well the conduct of their own troops, for so many years, in foreign countries. The Louvre has been stripped of several pictures by the Prussians, and the beautiful garden of the Luxembourg, has been completely destroyed by them; yet not a murmur is publicly heard from the Government, or people of Paris.

Prefecture of the Department of the Seine.
"The inhabitants of Paris are informed, that in consequence of new arrangements, his Highness Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-General, commanding the Austrian troops at Paris, has issued orders that from this day, the officers and soldiers of the garrison of Paris, under his command, shall not require any subsistence of the persons upon whom they are quartered. The officers are to subsist themselves at their own cost.—The soldiers will receive rations from magazines established for that purpose. The inhabitants, therefore, will henceforward have to furnish the Austrian troops with nothing but lodging, and what belongs to it.

(Signed) CHABROL.
Counsellor of State, Prefect of the Seine.
Paris, July 27, 1815.

The city of Paris pays daily for the subsistence of Austrian officers 8000 fr. and for that of Prussian officers 5000 fr. By means of this arrangement, the families with whom they lodge are not bound to maintain them.

We cannot form any estimate of the number of foreign troops assembled at Paris; but it is certain that 200,000 pounds of bread, more than 100,000 pounds of meat, and 10,000 litres of brandy, are delivered to them daily for their rations. If we add to this mass all the provisions furnished by the citizens at their own homes, and by keepers of lodging houses, we shall have some idea of the daily charges of the capital, for the single article of subsistence for the allied troops.

The inhabitants of the 11th Municipality of Paris, one of the *smallest and least* opulent of the capital, has furnished for a time more or less long, quarters and sustenance for 28,000 Prussians, and they still continue to receive others every day. This is coming with a vengeance to close quarters.

August 2.—In every place, on the quays at the *lêtes de ponts*, and in the most airy situations, are seen barracks raised to lodge the Allied troops. This day all the buildings relating to this object will be completed, and before a few days the inhabitants of Paris will be relieved from all military billeting.

Many of the workshops in the faux-bourgs of Paris, shut up since the return of Buonaparte and the evils consequent upon that event, have been re-opened; a number of people are thus rescued from idleness, who, for want of employment, were doing all kinds of mischief.

On the other hand, we know that the want of business and employment is so great at Paris, that many workshops have given notice of suspension. We know one which has, or had, no less than *fifty-four* horses, and *eighteen* soldiers billeted on it. This has since been shut up.

A private letter from Paris in a German paper, mentions the following curious change of application in the interior of the palace of St. Cloud:—"the great hall of St. Cloud, from whence Buonaparte with his myrmidons once drove out the Council of 500, amidst beat of drums, and in which latterly he gave his audiences, is now converted into workshop of the tailors and shoemakers of the 1st Silesian regiment of infantry, who there carry on their occupation without disturbance."

Private letters from Paris state, that the *Bois de Boulogne* is likely to be entirely destroyed, the wood being in constant requisition for fuel for the camps in the neighbourhood.

The anniversary of the birth of the King of Prussia was celebrated at Paris. One hundred guns were fired on the Champ de Mars, and extraordinary rations were served to the Prussian soldiers.

Prussian Property at Paris to be recovered.

"As far as my knowledge of the treasures of art and literature carried off from his Majesty's Rhine Provinces extended, I have already sent the list of them to the Committee of Restitution; but it is probable there are many of which I am ignorant. I therefore invite every friend of art and of his country, or who may be possessed of any information on this head which has not reached me, either by its notoriety, or by reports of the magistrates, whether it relates to the works of painting or sculpture, to jewels, relics, documents, manuscripts, or any other valuables, immediately

to communicate such information to me, that I may make proper use of it. The moment is favourable, we must take advantage of it; or our children's children would accuse us before God and man, had we in any respect neglected to do so.

"SACK.

"Privy Councillor of State and Chief President of Prussian Provinces on the Rhine.

Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21.

Prussian Remonstrance to the Mayor of Paris, on the reluctance of Paris to obey requisitions.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE July 23.—The Official Gazette of this city contains the following letter to the Prefect of the department of the Seine:—

"Paris, July 10.—Sir, your agreeable letter of the 9th, which I had the honour to receive this morning, has been communicated in the original, as you desire, to his Highness Prince Blucher.

"After the reiterated orders which I have received for the raising of the contribution imposed by this Prince on the city of Paris, it is no longer in my power to avoid those coercive measures which are rendered necessary by the tergiversations employed to elude my propositions. At the receipt of this letter, you and several of the inhabitants of Paris are placed as hostages under a military guard, and if we do not receive this very day a part of the contribution in question, you, as well as the other hostages, will be conveyed to the fortress of Graudenz, in West Prussia. This measure has been dictated to me by the Commander in Chief. You and your fellow-citizens cannot tax it with injustice, when I remind you of the overtures which I have several times made to you respecting the demands of the Prince Blucher.—You know that in 1806, 1807, and 1808, Prussia, under the administration of M. Daru, not only lost its prosperity, but was ruined by the enormous mass of requisitions and extortions to which it was subjected: you know what was done in 1809, 1810, and 1811, to exhaust the kingdom: nor can I dissemble, that in 1812, though then in alliance with France, several of our provinces suffered treatment of which the most cruel enemy would hardly have been guilty. It was in 1813 that we shook off the yoke of tyranny: the victorious arms of the allies delivered France from a dynasty under which that fine country had groaned for so many years.

"The inconceivable efforts which Prussia made to support the great contest, after

six years of oppression, signalized by all kinds of extortion and arbitrary treatment, put it out of our power to make a suitable provision for the equipment, the pay, and other wants of the army again called forth to combat Buonaparte and his adherents. France, now delivered, cannot refuse its gratitude to the conquerors of the common enemy, when she reflects on the persevering courage and patience, in the midst of numberless privations, which they have shewn during the most extraordinary efforts; but this gratitude must not consist, as in 1814, in empty words, but in deeds. You pretend that the contribution of 100 millions of francs exceeds the ability of your city.—Ask Count Daru, what Berlin (a city one quarter of the size of your's) was obliged to furnish? and you will be convinced it greatly exceeds the demands of Prince Blucher from the capital of France. If we treated your provinces as you did our's from 1806 to 1812, the contribution to be imposed according to that standard might exceed your ability. But far from using reprisals, we have hitherto demanded only the reimbursement of the expenses of the war; for the budgets of our finances have no head for the exorbitant impositions levied in foreign countries, such as were found in the budgets of France previous to the year 1814. Last year the conquest of Paris ended the war. In this campaign the same conquest has been the object of our labours; to attain it we have been forced to make promises to the troops—not such promises as the French leader made to his army before the defeats on the Katzbach, near Calne, and at Dannowitz, which hindered him from performing them, but such as generous conquerors make to modest soldiers, whose welfare they value, and whose courage they know how to appreciate.

"it is by the contribution that these promises must be fulfilled; and I cannot conceive, Sir, how it happens, that in these three days that we have been negotiating on this subject, you have not got together a sum on account sufficient to shew your good will to the Prince, who must not be deceived in his hope of fulfilling his promise to his soldiers, who are used to depend on his word. You, and those who have neglected, or rather prevented, the payment of a sum in part, are the persons to whom Paris must impute the disagreeable consequences of this neglect. I am sorry, Sir, that having a particular esteem for you, I am obliged to make this declaration. I must add, that the measures taken on this occasion are no violation of the Convention of Paris, since they fall only

on those who shew disobedience or coolness in the execution of our orders. Accept the assurance, &c.

(Signed) "RIBBENTROP."

This letter was written in German, which the Prefect not understanding, begged the bearer to translate it for him, which he readily did. The Prefect suffered himself to be arrested, but stopped his journey to Graudentz by making a payment.

Review of Allied Troops.

Particulars of the General Review which took place at Paris of the British and other troops, under the command of the Duke of Wellington. At about ten o'clock in the morning the Duke came, in full uniform, with all his stars, ribbons, &c. having the Emperor of Russia on his right, and the Emperor of Austria on his left, followed by an immense retinue:—they passed the whole grand line amidst a cloud of dust that absolutely obscured the sun, and took their post of salute in the Place Louis XV. on the spot where Louis XVI. was murdered,—a crime that has led to the infinite misery and humiliation of the French.—The cavalry and artillery are said to have darted up to form half squadrons near the point of salute, in a style which confounded the poor Parisians, and made the ground quake beneath their feet! Their appearance was admirable. The columns of British infantry moved on with a beautiful solidity, their caps ornamented with oak, laurel, &c. As a bit of military exultation they marched past the saluting point to the air of the "*Downfall of Paris*." This all the bands had before played when marching through St. Denis. The Duke, feeling with that delicacy which he has often evinced, sent an Aid-de-Camp to correct this: the next regiment, therefore, in the true humour of soldiers, struck up "*Nong-tong-paw*," (*N'entends pas*.)—the first lines of which song are apposite enough,—

"*John Bull* for pastime took France,
Some time ago, to peep at France!"

The Nassau troops, it is said, were so beautifully equipped that they appeared soldiers rather for the stage than the field: the British were a striking and admired contrast. They had nothing for shew,—but in the essential equipment of soldiers were more perfect than any of the others. All they had that was *useful* bore signs that it had been *used*, and their tattered colours on their broken poles flew in the faces of the French, to shew that they had fought their way to the spot of their triumph.—The greatest contrast of all, in the eyes of the Parisians, was between the Belgians

and the Highlanders—the latter immediately following the former. The Belgians had neither the appearance nor discipline of soldiers,—the division of Guards and the Scotch, that trod on their heels, were the most perfect specimen of a serious, practised, well trained body of brave men, representing at once the strength and virtues of their grateful and exalted country. All the French spectators were anxious to see them, and were delighted when they came. Our artillery and cavalry were beyond all comparison superior to those of other nations. The review was directed to the Emperor of Russia, who received and returned the salutes. The whole occupied about seven hours.

GERMANY.

*Brunswick, Duchy of, H. R. H. P. R.
Guardian.*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has, by a Proclamation published in the German papers, declared that he has taken upon himself the guardianship of his cousin, the present Duke of Brunswick, in pursuance of the wishes of the late Duke killed in the glorious battle of Waterloo, and has in consequence taken possession of the ducal territories of Brunswick Luneburg.

INDIES EAST.

CEYLON.

Official Bulletin.—British Head-Quarters, Kandy, 2d March.—This day a solemn conference was held in the audience Hall of the Prince of Kandy, between his Excellency the Governor and Commander of the forces, on behalf of his Majesty and of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the one part, and the Adikars, Dessaves, and other principal Chiefs of the Kandian provinces on the other part, on behalf of the people, and in presence of the Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate Headmen from the different provinces; and a great concourse of inhabitants.

A public instrument of Treaty, prepared in conformity to conditions previously agreed on, for establishing his Majesty's Government in the Kandian provinces, was produced and publicly read, in English and Cingalese, and unanimously assented to.

The British flag was then for the first time hoisted, and the establishment of the British dominion in the interior was announced by a royal salute from the cannon of the city. All the troops present in this garrison were under arms on the occasion of this important event,

By his Excellency's command,
JAMES SUTHERLAND, Dep. Sec.

The trophies of this capture brought home in the Niger frigate from the Cape of Good Hope, where they were transhipped from the *Africaine*, consisted of the King's throne, sceptre, colors, &c.; the throne is covered with plates of gold and silver, ornamented with precious stones; the sceptre is a rod of iron, having a brilliant head. The latter is a correct emblem of the authority with which the King governed his subjects, for he exceeded in cruelty every other Eastern Despot.

The following letter throws some light on the character of the late King of Kandy. His treatment of his European prisoners, also, was barbarously inhuman.

Ceylon, July 1, 1814.—We some time ago had a Candian commotion, in consequence of a revolt excited by the chief Adigar, against his barbarous King. This despot is, if possible, more sanguinary than Nero or Caligula. Numbers of chiefs have fallen innocent sacrifices to the cruelty of this tyrant. His last guilty deed was the murder of the chief Adigar's two little children, and the consigning his wife to slavery for life. Though the Adigar mustered a force to oppose the King, he was soon overpowered, and the King's authority has since been universally established. The Adigar is still in Colombo, together with many refugees of rank.

The Governor has at length come to a resolution to enter into a war with the King of Candy, in consequence of a most infamous and unheard of piece of cruelty. He caused ten or eleven unhappy wretches, subjects of this government, to be seized: their arms, noses, and ears, were cut off, and sent down to Colombo with them.—Seven of them died, and I believe the rest have recovered. This has given a great impetus to the Governor's feelings upon this occasion, and great preparations are making for the conquest of the Candian country. The cause has the hearty concurrence and good wishes of every one.

ITALY.

Rome: Buonapartist Cardinal arrested.

Cardinal Maury, who, during the absence of the Pope, showed himself abroad with great assurance, wished lately to make a private departure; but the Holy Father caused him to be arrested, and conducted to the Castle of St. Angelo. He is accused of several intrigues.

RUSSIA.

Munificence of the Emperor Alexander.

We cannot answer for all particulars of the following story, which has been circu-

lated at Paris. The descent of this prelate from the line of Jesse and the Royal House of David, would be, we doubt, somewhat difficult of proof. That the family of David was known in the reign of Domitian, we have the testimony of Christian Fathers; but the preservation of genealogical evidence from the second or third century to the nineteenth, is a point of fact, not to be admitted without ample proof. The other incidents are within the pale of possibility.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has performed an act of goodness and munificence towards a Greek Priest, a long time resident in Paris. In it may be distinguished that noble and affecting grace which this Monarch infuses into all his actions. We proceed to give some details of the respectable personage who was the object of it:—

Isa Carus, a Greek prelate, born at Bethlehem, in the Holy Land, descending from the line of Jesse, and of the Royal House of David, was sent by the religious of Mount Libanus, as an Apostolic Missionary, into Europe. He travelled through many realms of this part of the world, fulfilling with an holy zeal, the functions with which he was intrusted by his Order. He resided for a long time in Rome, where he enjoyed a high consideration with Pope Pius VI. and his successor, who heaped on him riches and dignity. The Grand Duke of Russia, afterwards Paul I. and also Joseph II. Emperor of Austria, travelling in Italy, did not disdain to visit and dine with him. During his residence at Rome, he performed important services to Count Schouwaloff, when that Admiral commanded the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. The Empress Catherine condescended to acknowledge her gratitude to him in a letter written by her own hand, filled with the most flattering testimonials.

Isa Carus resided at Naples at the time of the Revolution, and at the moment when the French were at the gates of the city, his energetic exhortations to the Lazzaroni, prevented them from proceeding to excesses: their respect and veneration for him caused him to be accused of favouring the Jacobin party, and he was thrown into a dungeon; he still bears the marks of the irons with which he was loaded. After eight years of most frightful captivity, he was removed to France, where he has resided ten years. Deprived

of support and assistance, oppressed with years and infirmities, a minister of a religion foreign to France, he had fallen into the most dreadful indigence, and was compelled to solicit public charity. At the entry of the Allies, in 1814, he fled to the field of battle under the walls of Paris, and afforded the consolations of his ministry to the wounded and the dying; he constantly visited the sick Russians who were in the hospitals, and became their interpreter. Denied resources, he had recourse to the goodness of the Emperor Alexander: filled with confidence in his magnanimity, he related his misfortunes with the accents of truth. His Majesty received him with the most affecting kindness, deigned to give him proofs of his religious respect; and after having conversed more than an hour with this venerable old man he decorated him himself with the cross of St. Woldimer, and granted him a pension of a thousand roubles, promising him also that he would make interest for him with the King of France, that a Church might be granted him in Paris, where he would be permitted to celebrate Mass according to the rites of the Greek Church.

TURKEY.

Buonapartism suppressed à la Turque.

Constantinople, June 26. — Buonaparte's Agent, named Jaubert, having been received here with open arms by the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, Ruffin, thought he might take what liberties he pleased, and accordingly had the *fleur de lys* taken down from the hotel of the French Embassy, and the eagle put up in their place; but the Porte, faithful to its engagements to have no connection with Buonaparte, or his agents, and not to recognise the tri-coloured flag, immediately sent a guard of 500 men to pull down the symbol of rebellion. The next day, the guard of Janissaries was withdrawn from the embassy, and orders given to the patrol to tear off the tri-coloured cockade, which a great many French had put on since the arrival of Jaubert. Meantime, the agent caused all the French to be invited to the Chancery, to acknowledge the new constitution, and to take the oath. Of all the Officers, only M. Duval, the Secretary of Legation, refused; all the others have signed; the merchants, on the other hand, avoided performing this act of submission; only a single one complied with the invitation, for which, however, the custom-house has announced to him that his goods will not be delivered to him till he pays 5 per cent.

like the subjects of the Sultan, instead of 5 per cent. which is paid by all European merchants. At this moment the French here are without a Diplomatic Chief, the Porte being resolved to recognise no agent except from his Majesty, Louis XVIII.

National Register.

BRITISH.

"Windsor Castle, August 5.

"His Majesty has continued in a state of tranquillity and comfort during the last month, and is in good health, but without any diminution of his Majesty's disorder."

(Signed by four Physicians)

Prince Regent's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

GEORGE P. R.

Most Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Councillor, we greet you well. Whereas it hath been humbly represented unto us, that many of our subjects have entered into subscriptions for the relief and benefit of the families of the brave men killed, and of the wounded sufferers, under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Blucher, in the signal Victory of Waterloo, on the 18th day of June last, and in the several battles which have been, or may be fought in the present campaign: and whereas many of the said subscribers have most humbly prayed us to grant them our Royal Letters, directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Archbishop of York, authorising them to promote Contributions within their several provinces, for the same benevolent purpose:—We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to such humane and patriotic undertakings, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request: And we do hereby direct you, that these our letters be communicated to the several Suffragan Bishops within your Province, expressly requiring them to take care that publication be made hereof, on such Sunday and in such places within their respective Dioceses, as the said Bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the Ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, which shall be collected in the

week following at their respective dwellings, by the Churchwardens or Overseers of the poor in each parish; and, the ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately to the Treasurer or Treasurers of the Committees appointed to conduct the said Subscriptions in the Cities of London or Westminster, to be accounted for by him or them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs. And so we bid you very heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Carlton House, the twentieth day of July, 1815, in the fifty-fifth year of our reign.

By the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

SIDMOUTH.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Councillor, Charles I Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.

Prince Regent's Birth-day kept.

Ladies leaving off their mourning, appeared at the Queen's entertainment on Saturday Aug. 12, in colours, those most prevailing were, peach blossom and blue, and a great number of gold and silver embroidered dresses—the petticoats very short, elegantly trimmed with deep flounces of lace, flowers, &c.—the hair very little dressed—some were literally covered with very large plumes of jewels; the ornaments of the Junior branches were principally pearls; many wore short lace robes—the waists were very short.

Sir Gore Ousley has had an interview with the Prince Regent at Carlton House. Sir Gore has brought with him thirty fine horses and two remarkably large greyhounds, as presents to the Prince Regent from the Sultan of Persia.

We understand Sir Gore Ousley is to receive a pension of 2,000*l.* per annum for his mission to Persia, in addition to any foreign grant, for having negotiated a peace between the Russians and Persians—those two powers having been previously in a state of hostility for many years.

An Abstract of the net produce of the Revenue, laid before the House of Commons, states, the total produce of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending the 5th of July, 1814, at £62,956,097; and for the year ending the 5th July, 1815, at £67,403,791; being an increase in the latter year of nearly four millions and a half.

LORD RODNEY. — Lately, a beautiful monument, erected to the memory of

Lord Rodney, in St. Paul's Cathedral, executed by Mr. Charles Rossi, of Lisson Grove, R. A. was opened for the first time to the inspection of the public. The monument is a national one, and represents Lord Rodney standing, with his left hand resting on a rudder, and his right on his sword: behind are laid across the pedestal on which stands the three flags taken by him from the French, Spanish, and Dutch. On his left is the figure of the historic Muse, and on his right that of Victory—History is in the attitude of recording his victories.

New Lunatic Hospital.

The unfortunate patients in Bethlem Hospital were on Tuesday (August 15) removed to the new Lunatic Asylum in St. George's Fields, which is now completed for their reception.

Puff extraordinary!!! Beware of the cheats of London. "———, the Hosier, ——— only two doors from ———, sells Stockings cheaper than ever they were sold before, notwithstanding there is an advance on making and materials of *forty per cent.*—It is a little paradoxical, but there is very few things so true.—Between you and me, he has more stockings than he can keep.—A hundred and forty thousand dozen, all of the best make, is a confounded lot—Jack never pretended to more! I am pretty certain, ready money is his object—I am much mistaken if it is not."

It is in agitation to form a new Ranelagh and Vauxhall, near Chalk Farm;—a contract has been entered into for forty acres of land, to be appropriated to that purpose.

Extensive Banking Concerns.

The failure of the house of Messrs. Mowbray and Co. bankers, at Durham, may chiefly be attributed to the sudden and heavy demands made upon them, in consequence of the unfortunate failures of other banks round that part of the county. The wonderful circulation of the paper of this house may pretty easily be conceived, when it is considered that they had no less than *ninety-two* licensed agents acting for them, and in their name, in various parts of the surrounding country. To shew, however, how far credulity operates upon the minds of the people in that part of the world, whenever any report detrimental to any thing relating to a bank or money matters prevails; the following will contribute. A short time since, during the run on a bank in the neighbourhood, when a plentiful supply of Bank of England paper was observed to be current, a re-

port prevailed that a great number of forged Bank of England notes had got into circulation; the consequence was, that many persons who had just received bank notes in exchange for country paper, took them back again, and obtained the same country notes in return, preferring to run the risk of their own bank's failing, rather than that of receiving a forged note of the Bank of England.

Cloth Manufacture increased.

The quantity of cloth manufactured last year in Yorkshire, considerably exceeded that of the preceding. In the West Riding alone, no less than 1,641,315 additional yards were produced.

Caution to Stage Coach Drivers: Damages.

At York Assizes, the proprietors of the Trafalgar coach were ordered by an arbitration to pay 450l. and the costs of suit to Mrs. Newlove, whose leg had been fractured from the overturning of the coach, and was afterwards amputated.

Cyder: Crop of Apples failed.

The promising appearance of the orchards in the North of Devon, when in blossom, caused a temporary depression in the price of cyder; but now it is not to be got but at high prices. In many orchards there are scarcely apples enough for a pie, and several farmers will not be able to wet their cider presses at all, as the few which escaped the blight in May are now falling from the trees through the heat of the weather, and the arid state of the earth. In the gardens, also, the blue plumbs are falling off daily, before they are near ripe. —(*Taunton and Bridgewater Journal*, Aug. 5.)

The Turnip Crop, with every exertion that can be used, proves but a moderate one, many hundreds of acres being obliged to be ploughed up, whilst those that are already hoed out, still continue to suffer from the ravages of the fly.

It appears that the ravages of the fly, this season, have been beyond all precedent, and it may be fairly calculated, (if we may judge from the mischief they have done one county) that they have destroyed throughout England, upwards of *two thousand coombs of seed*, about *four hundred thousand pounds weight*; worth at least *ten thousand pounds sterling*. By an agricultural observer it is considered, that three flies consume one plant in about twelve hours.

Astonishingly high price of Cattle.

Colonel Mellish, at the late Agricultural Meeting at Doncaster, refused two hundred and fifty guineas, for a heifer calf, four months old; and sold two heifers, the one a year old, and the other nine months, for five hundred guineas to Major Bower, of

Welham, near Malton. This is supposed to be the largest price ever given for short horns of this age.

On Thursday se'nnight, David Carrick, Esq. banker, in Carlisle, received a letter, bearing the Appleby post-mark, enclosing two five-guinea notes, with the following laconic observation—"A Debt of Conscience."

Good luck: or Fortune's way.

An old trunk has been found secreted in a wall at Farmer Poole's, at Pitminster, near Bath, and said to contain a great quantity of gold Louis d'ors, &c.; it is supposed to have been concealed there at the time of the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, being situate near Black Down hills.

Natural Phenomenon.—On Tuesday the 2d between one and two o'clock, the most surprising Tornado ever remembered to have happened in this part of the country, was observed at Horton, near Colubrook, whence it passed over Iver heath, Denham, and thence into Hertfordshire. At Denham, the limbs of several large trees were rent off, some torn up by the roots, and some small trees standing near together were twisted round each other. A boy riding in a cart was thrown out by its effects, and the horses so frightened that he ran away with the cart, so that when the boy recovered he supposed they were both lost in the clouds, and returned home under that belief. Two barns, belonging to Mr. Fountain, of Denham, had the thatch and tiles stripped off; the men who were shearing sheep in them were so alarmed that the sheep were left to run away half shorn. We have not heard of any serious accidents resulting from this alarming phenomenon.—(*Windsor Express.*)

Valuable cargo: Slave Trade punished.

Friday afternoon (August 11), the Brisk, Captain Higman, arrived at Portsmouth from the Coast of Africa, after a passage of thirteen weeks. She has on board 7,000 ounces of gold dust, and 40 tons of ivory. During her Cruise on the Coast, she was very successful in interrupting the Spaniards and Portuguese in trading in African Slaves. She captured four vessels, and liberated 700 slaves.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday, the 31st of July, a melancholy accident happened at Messrs. Nesham and Co's colliery, at Newbottle, in the county of Durham. The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam-engine, for the purpose of drawing 10 or 12 coal wagons to the staith at one time, and Monday being the day it was to be put in mo-

tion, a great number of persons belonging to the colliery had collected to see it; but unfortunately, just as it was going off, the boiler of the machine burst. The engine man was dashed to pieces, and his remains blown one hundred and fourteen yards; the top of the boiler (nine feet square, weight nineteen hundred weight), was blown one hundred yards; and the two cylinders ninety yards. A little boy was also thrown to a great distance. By this accident 57 persons were killed and wounded, of whom eleven were dead on Sunday night, and several remain dangerously ill. The cause of the accident is accounted for as follows:—The engine-man said, "As there were several owners and viewers there, he would make her (the engine) go in grand style," and he got upon the boiler to loose the screw of the safety valve, but being overheated, it unfortunately exploded. It will be recollected, that at the fatal blast which recently took place at this colliery the first who arrived at the bank, holding by a rope, was a little boy, about six or seven years of age. The poor little fellow is among the number dead.

Fashionable resort: Sea-side.

Lancashire, in imitation of other maritime counties, is about to have its fashionable watering place; Crosby Sea banks, about five miles from Liverpool, commanding extensive views, is the spot fixed upon. Several baths, an hotel, and some tasteful cottages for the reception of visitors, are being erected.

Steam Boat.—The Hull Packet of Monday se'nnight says, "The steam boat from this town to Selby promises to be the most pleasant, safe, and expeditious mode of conveyance ever practised in this part of the kingdom.—The distance is 60 miles, and the speed with which it goes is astonishing, performing the voyage frequently in four hours, and seldom more than five hours. There are rooms very handsomely ornamented for ladies as well as gentlemen; the fares are low; and since the running of the coaches from Leeds to Wakefield, to meet the steam packet, there is no doubt but the public spirit of the proprietors will be handsomely rewarded."

SCOTLAND.

Great Literary Prizes.

One of the greatest Literary Prizes ever given in this island, was decided at Aberdeen, in Scotland, on the 4th inst. Mr. Burnett, a merchant in that city, bequeathed by his will, a sum to accumulate until it should amount to £1600 sterling; to be then given in two Prizes; the first of

£1,200, and the second £400, to the two Writers who should in the opinion of three judges chosen by the members of King's and Marischal Colleges, the established clergy of Aberdeen, and his own trustees, produce the best dissertations on the subject prescribed in his will. The Subject was "*The evidences that there is a Being all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists: and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity, and that in the first place from considerations independent of written Revelation, and in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus, and from the whole, to point out the Inferences most necessary for, and useful to, mankind.*" It was required that all the Essays should be lodged with a gentleman at Aberdeen, by the first of January, 1814. Seven years were allowed to the Candidates to prepare their dissertations. Repeated notices were given in the newspapers, of the amount of the Prizes, the subject, and the conditions. The judges appointed and sworn, were Gilbert Gerard, D. D. Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, and Author of the Institutes of Biblical Criticism. The Rev. George Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy, in Marischal College, and Robert Hamilton, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics in the same College, and Author of a Work on the National Debt, and various other well known publications. At a meeting of their Electors held on the 4th inst. at Marischal College, the three Judges reported that they had unanimously decreed the Prizes to two Dissertations, and on opening the sealed letters accompanying those Dissertations, which contained the name and address of the writers, it was discovered that the twelve hundred pounds Prize was due to W. L. Brown, D. D. Principal of Marischal College, and that of four hundred pounds to T. B. Sumner, Esq. of Eton College. Dr. Brown has gained several Literary Prizes on the Continent.

Contribution to the sufferers at Waterloo.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held on the 9th of August last, eloquent and impressive speeches were made by Dr. John Inglis, and Dr. Francis Nicol, to recommend and support among the people of Scotland, the liberal and well-merited subscription for the sufferers of the British Army in the victory of Waterloo. These speeches were preserved and reported in an elaborate manner, by an effort of memory of a self-taught young man, the son of a private of the gallant 42d regiment, who fell in

Vol. II. Lit. Pan. New Series. Sept. 1.

defence of his country in that hard-fought and glorious battle: having stated his case and simple story, elegantly written, and being found to be well versed in Latin, Greek, and other acquirements, he has been by the fortunate notice and generous care of Robert Johnstone, Esq. of the Waterloo Committee at Edinburgh, at once placed as one of the Assistants to the Librarian in the University of Edinburgh.

Improvements extended.—The improvements in Scotland have at length extended to the Hebrides. In the Isle of Skye, roads and piers are forming, some pretty villages are building, and several plantations have been laid out. An immense quarry of beautiful white freestone has recently been discovered in the Island of Rasay, of which Mr. M'Leod, the proprietor, is now erecting a mansion.

The new bridge which is to be erected at Edinburgh, will add another ornament to that city: it is to be called Wellington Bridge, in compliment to the hero of Waterloo.

It is computed that there are building, this season, in Glasgow and suburbs, not fewer than 300 houses—a gratifying indication of the prosperity of that fine city.

We hear from the Isle of Skye, that on Monday, the 31st ultimo, there appeared in the Sound, betwixt the harbour of Isle Oronsay, and the opposite coast of Glenelg, on the main land, a number of that species of whale, called by sailors *Skip Jacks*. They were observed all that morning playing in the channel, which induced Messrs. McDonald, Elder, and M'Innes, of Sleat, to man a number of boats, with carpenters, coopers, and other labourers in their employ, who, after much perseverance and trouble, at length succeeded in driving the whole, in number seventy-six, into the end of the bay at Isle Oronsay, where they were surrounded and killed; they measure from 12 to 26 feet in length, and will yield a considerable quantity of fine oil.—(Edinburgh Paper.)

WALES.

At the Carmarthenshire Great Sessions, last week, there was not a single prisoner in the county gaol for trial; and a trivial offence in the borough was the only criminal case.

IRELAND.

Letters from the West of Ireland state, that the harvest has commenced generally in that part of the kingdom, and exceeds in quality and produce that of any year in the remembrance of the oldest farmer.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Edward Glover, Penton Place, Walworth, surveyor, for his apparatus for drawing or extracting bolts, nails, &c. and for other useful purposes. Dec. 10, 1814.

Robert Dickinson, Esq. of Great Queen Street, Middlesex, for improvements in implements applicable to the Ships Nun Buoy and Bacon Buoy.—20th Dec.

John Vallance, jun. Brighthelmston, Sussex, brewer, for his apparatus and method of so constructing and securing brewers vats, as to prevent the vat's falling to pieces though every one of the hoops on it should be broken in sunder; and also for preventing the loss of any beer, even if a cock, or if all the cocks of the vat should be broken off.—20 Dec.

Frederick Koenig, Castle Street, Finsbury Square, Middlesex, printer, for certain further improvements on his method of printing by means of machinery.—24th.

Edward Jordan, Norwich, engineer, and W. Cooke, of the same place, machine maker, for an apparatus denominated the Thieves' Alarm.—24 Dec.

J. White, New Compton Street, Soho, Middlesex, for a new method of making candles.—27 Dec.

J. Harris, Shire Lane, Middlesex, army accoutrement maker, for his improvements in clothing used by military.—Jan. 4, 1815.

C. Dhl, Brewer Street, Golden Square, for a plastic cement, denominated Dhl's mastic.—6th Jan.

J. Cutler, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, iron founder, for improvements in fire-places, stoves, &c.—6th Jan.

J. Collier, Grosvenor Street, West Pimlico, Middlesex, for a machine denominated a Creopyrite, for raising of water and other purposes.—Jan. 16.

J. F. Marquis de Chabannus, Thayer Street, Manchester Square, for a superior method of warming rooms by a single fire.

J. Carpenter, Truro, Cornwall, for an improved knapsack and pouch.—20th Jan.

J. Rondoni, Oxford Street, Middlesex, for improvements in dioptic telescopes.

J. Miller, Liverpool, distiller, for improvements in the art of distillation.—28.

J. Wood, Manchester, for improvements in machinery used for preparing and spinning cotton, wool, and various other articles. 4th Feb.

J. Taylor and P. Taylor, Manchester, for improvements in a loom for weaving cotton, &c. Feb. 4.

J. Thomson, Primrose Hill, Lancaster, calico printer, for improvements in printing cotton, &c. Feb. 4.

W. Griffith, Crippur Street, London for an improved toast-stand. 7th Feb.

R. J. Tomlinson, Bristol, for improvements in constructing the roofs of buildings. 9th Feb.

W. Moulton, Bedford Square, Middlesex, for his mode of evaporation and sublimation. Feb. 13.

J. Dyer, Wootton-under-edge, for his improved frame or machine for shearing of woollen cloth. 21st Feb.

J. Burrell, Thetford, for his support and safe-guard in getting in and out of chaises and other two-wheeled carriages. Feb. 21.

R. Dodds and George Stephenson, Killingsworth, Northumberland, engineers, for improvements in the construction of locomotive engines. 28th Feb.

S. Brown, Mark Lane, London, commander in our Royal Navy, for improvements in the rudder of ships. Feb. 28.

D. Adams, Fleet Street, London, mathematical instrument maker, for his improvements of telescopes. March 7.

T. Deakin, Ludgate Hill, London, ironmonger, for his portable kitchen. Mar. 7.

W. Mitchell, Glasgow, and J. Lawton, King Street, Snow Hill, London, for their improved lock and key. March 7.

W. Wood, Shadwell, shipwright, for his Adhesive Felt, for making ships watertight. March 9.

Eliz. Beveridge, Hatton Garden, London, for an improved bedstead. March 14.

John Mills, Holywell St. Strand, for his improved elastic stays. March 14.

R. Dickinson, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, Esq. for his improvements in making sundry tools used in various arts. March 14.

W. Bell, Edinburgh, writer to the signet, for certain apparatus for copying manuscripts. March 14.

J. Ridgeway, Manchester, for his method of casting and fixing metallic types on the surface of metallic cylinders, for the purpose of printing cotton, &c. Mar. 14.

T. Potts, Batchworth Mills, Rickmansworth, for his means of producing fresh warm air. March 14.

H. Houldsworth, Anderston, near Glasgow, civil engineer, for his improved method of heating buildings by means of steam. March 18.

C. Gent and S. Clarke, Congleton, Chester, for a new method of making a swift for winding silks. March 21.

R. Smith, Tibbington House, Stafford, ironmaster, for improvements in smelting iron ore, and other mineral substances; also of refining the same, and of making and manufacturing iron. March 29.

W. V. Palmer, Ilminster, for an improv-

ed method of twisting and laying hemp, flax, ropes, twine, line, thread, mohair, wool, cotton, silk, and metals, by machinery. 4th April.

T. Bagot, Birmingham, for an improved machine for passing barges from a higher to a lower level, and the contrary, without loss of water. April 4.

W. Losh, Walls, Northumberland, iron-founder, for his new method of heating ovens and the water contained in boilers, and for converting such water into steam for the purpose of working engines. Ap. 8.

J. Shaw, Mary Street, Fitzroy Square, for improvements in the glazier's diamond April 14.

W. Bell, Birmingham for his improved method of manufacturing wire. April 18.

M. Billingsley, Bowling Ironworks, Bradford, York, engineer, for certain improvements in the steam-engine. 20th

S. J. Pauley, Charing Cross, and D. Egg, Strand, London, for certain aerial conveyances and vessels, to be steered by philosophical or mechanical means, and which are also applicable to the propelling of vessels through the water, and carriages or other conveyances by land. April 25.

J. Wilson, Welbeck Street, London, for certain improvements in bedsteads and bed-furniture. April 27.

W. Bush the younger, Saffron Walden, Essex, for his method of preventing accidents from horses falling with two-wheeled carriages. April 29.

P. Martineau, jun. Islington, and J. Martineau, jun. Stamford Hill, for their new methods of refining and clarifying certain vegetable substances. 8th May.

C. Pitt, Strand, London, for his method or methods for the security and safe conveyance of small parcels and remittances of property of every description, and also for the security in the formation or appendage of shoes. 11th May.

S. Pratt, Holborn, London, for his wardrobe trunk for travellers. May 11.

J. J. A. MacCarthy, Arlington Street, for his new method of paving, pitching, or covering streets, &c. May 11.

A. Kenrick, West Bromwich, for certain improvements in the mills used for grinding coffee, malt, and other articles. May 23.

J. Ridgway, Manchester, Lancaster, plumber, for a new method of pumping water. May 26.

J. Pugh, Over, Chester, salt-proprietor, for an improved method of making salt-pans, to save fuel and labour. May 26.

J. Lingford, Woburn Place, Russel Sq. gent., for an anatomical self-regulating truss. June 1.

J. Kilby, York, brewer, for improvements in the art of brewing malt liquors.

B. Stevens, Judd Street, St. Pancras, for an improved method of making marine and domestic hard and soft soap.

R. Trevithick, of Camborne, Cornwall, Esq., for certain improvements on the high pressure of steam-engines. June 6.

Julien Jorett, Wells Street, Oxford Road, sweepwasher; J. Postee, Great Suffolk Street, Charing Cross; and Lewis Contesse, Bateman's Buildings, Soho, jeweller; for a method of extracting gold and silver from the cinders of gold-refiners. June 8th.

C. Whitlow, New York Coffee House, Sweeting's Alley, botanist, for extracting a substitute for flax, &c. from certain plants of the genus *Urtica* and *Asclepias* growing in North America. June 14.

J. Gardner, Banbury, Oxford, machine-maker, for an improved machine for cutting hay and straw. June 14.

W. Pope, St. Augustine's Place, Bristol, perfumer, for certain improvements in wheeled carriages; and also a method of making them go with or without the assistance of animals—which may be applied to other purposes. June 14th.

R. Brown, Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, iron-founder, for certain improvements on the swing and wheel ploughs. June 14.

J. Taylor, Stratford, Essex, manufacturing chemist, for a mode of producing gas to be used for the purpose of affording light. June 14.

G. Eliz. Service, Arnold Place, Newington, Surrey, spinster, for a new method of manufacturing straw with gawze, net, &c. for the purpose of making into hats, bonnets, work-boxes, and other articles. 17th.

R. Dickenson, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Esq. for his means for facilitating the propulsion and for the safety of boats through the water. June 22.

J. Taylor, Stratford, Essex, manufacturing chemist, for certain methods of purifying and refining sugar. 22d June.

C. Silvester, Derby, engineer, for improvements in the texture of bobbin lace.

R. R. Baines, Kingston-upon-Hull, glue-manufacturer, for an improvement in the construction of vertical wind-mill sails. 22 June.

S. Balden, Ridditch, Worcester, miller; and J. B. Shaw, Green Street, Bennet's Row, Blackfriars Road, Surrey, oven-builder, for their machine or instrument for the better heating ovens. 24th June.

S. J. Smith, Manchester, for his improved method of stanning, printing, or dyeing silk, woollen, cotton, yarn, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II.—Corn Bill—Supply—Lord Cochrane—Message on State Affairs—Property Tax—Peace, or War—Subsidies—Thanks to Duke of Wellington—Duke of Cumberland—Speeches—Prorogation.

House of Lords.—March 13.

The *Corn Bill* was read a first time.

Petitions presented: among others, one by the Duke of Sussex, from the City of London, signed by upwards of 80,000 persons.

[The riots in various parts of the town were brought under the consideration of both Houses.]

South America.

In the *House of Commons* the South Sea Company surrendered its privileges:—the stock was 3,500,000 at interest of 3 per cent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to compensate this to the proprietors, by a tonnage duty of 1*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and export duty of 2 per cent. on goods shipped to South America.

Committee of Supply.

March 17.—The following sums were granted to his Majesty:—

Annuities on Exchequer Bills for 1815, 4500*l.*

Debentures on Exchequer Bills for 1815, 19,797*l.* 10*s.*

Annuities under 37th and 47th of the King, 36,187*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Bills to be drawn from New South Wales for 1815, 80,000*l.*

Repairs of Fleet Prison, 1,903*l.*

Repairs of the Marshalsea during 1814, 107*l.*

Repairs of King's Bench during 1814, 4,419*l.*

Repairs of the Rolls' House Chapel, 2,116*l.*

Repairs of the two Houses of Parliament and the Speaker's house, 6,590*l.*

Penitentiary House at Millbank, 60,000*l.*

Roads and Bridges, Highlands of Scotland, 20,000*l.*

Inland navigation, from Inverness to Port William, 50,000*l.*

Salary of a Superannuated Clerk in the Lottery, 235*l.*

Late Assistant to the Mint, 60*l.*

Late Paymaster of the Exchequer.—266*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Superannuated Clerks of Public Accounts, 1,200*l.*

Printing the Journals of the House, 240*l.*

Deficiency of last year in printing Bills, and other papers of the House, 10,000*l.*

Printing papers, for present year for the House, 1,900*l.*

Reprint of Journals and Reports, 6,000*l.*

Printing votes of present session, 2,500*l.*

Deficiency of printing papers for the Lords, in present session, 2,658*l.*

Printing Acts of both Houses, 21,000*l.*

Stationery for both Houses, 3,500*l.*

Officers in both Houses, 1,880*l.*

Incidental expences, 4,200*l.*

French Refugee Laity, 4,788*l.*

Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland, 753*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The same in England, 1,615*l.*

American Loyalists, 18,000*l.*

Charitable allowances, St. Martin's in the Fields, 1,166*l.*

National Vaccine Establishment, 3,000*l.*

Superintendence of Aliens, 7,958*l.*

Convicts on board Prison ships, 77,485*l.*

Offices of Bow-street, 14,000*l.*

Prosecutions for coining, 5,000*l.*

Fees of Passing the Public Accounts, 4,000*l.*

Royal Navy Asylum, 25,000*l.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 20.—After a debate, the *Corn Bill* was read a third time, and passed. On a division, for the Bill, 128.—Against it, 21.

March 21.—The Bank Restriction Bill read a third time and passed.

In the *House of Commons* an extensive discussion on the State of France: Mr. Whitbread moved for information on the state of affairs at the Congress of Vienna. Lord Castlereagh replied at great length; observing, that, if Buonaparte should be established on the throne of France, neither England nor Europe could expect a moment's secure and settled peace.

Lord Cochrane arrested in the *House of Commons*, before the Speaker came, or the sitting began. A letter from the Marshal of the King's Bench, informing the Speaker, was read to the House; referred to the Committee of Privileges; who afterwards reported, that there was no cause for further proceedings.

April 4. Motion for leave to repeal the Assize of Bread: since 1797, the price of bread has been fixed by the price of flour; formerly, by the price of wheat: whence much evil was supposed to arise to the City of London.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—April 7.

Royal Message.

Lord Liverpool entered into an explanation of the Declaration of the Allies, made at Paris, in March, 1814, expressing the resolution of the Allies not to treat with Napoleon.—At that time he had an

army of 30,000: also, in the South, 50,000, under Soult: also, in Italy, a formidable army, much superior to that opposed to it:—in addition, all the fortified places, of France, Italy, Holland, and the Rhine. Had the Allies refused to treat with him, the struggle must have been continued. Under these considerations the principal treaties were made, particularly that of Fontainebleau. Having accepted that treaty, Buonaparte was bound to observe it. It had not been broken by the Allies. The supposed breach of it, by non-payment of the revenue it stipulated, was a falsity: the time for payment was not come: the debts of the party too, left unpaid, were very great. If it had been broken, he ought to have called on the Allies, by which it was guaranteed, before he invaded, or troubled, France. To say truth, in his first Proclamation on landing in France, he does not profess to come in consequence of any breach of the Treaty; but to *resume his Power*. But, the Treaty stipulated his abdication of that Power. He acted in defiance of the Treaty. The French nation was a party to that Treaty: that nation did not recall him.

It is impossible to conceal the dangers that surround us: we have only the choice of—a state of armed preparation; or of active war. It is not wholly a British question, but a European question, that is before us. We have no disposition to drive our Allies to war, or warlike measures; we act *with them*.—His Lordship moved an Address concurring in the deep interest felt by H. R. H. in the events which had occurred in France, in contravention of treaties &c.

Lord Grenville gave his full assent to the Address. He wished to impress not on the nation only, but on all Europe, the necessity of close union and alliance: on this depended the common happiness—the very existence of Europe.

Marquis Wellesley and Earl Grey, were anxious to avoid precipitating this country into evils from which no man could foresee the deliverance. Motion agreed to: *nem. dis.*

The same subject was introduced in the House of Commons, by Lord Castlereagh, who observed—This has been effected in France by artifice and treachery; by the army, which is interested in establishing a military despotism: it does not grow out of the sentiments of the French people. It was not an act of the French nation against the King of France; but, of the French army, against the peace of the world. There could now be no peace, that could maintain the character of peace; the question

was, whether we should be prepared to meet all consequences?—He, therefore, moved an address, &c.

Sir F. Burdett said, the people of France were hostile to the Bourbons—had recalled Buonaparte, &c. &c.

Mr. Pousonby, opposed the Baronet. Better terms had been granted to the people of France on condition they should be governed by the Bourbons, rather than by Buonaparte; if then France recalls Buonaparte, she vacates those terms, and the treaty which sanctioned them. The Allies, then, are justified in resuming every right which they possessed previous to such treaty. We do not pledge ourselves to restore the Bourbons; but to be prepared for events. The proceeding is perfectly wise and proper.

Mr. Whitbread, differed from Mr. Pousonby: the ministers had declared war without authority of the Crown. The challenge was to a war of extermination. The Allies had proposed Assassination, to employ the arm of the murderer: their declaration places a man out of the protection of civil society. The fortune of the Bourbons was irretrievable: the war was a war of aggression against France. All France would rally round the person of Buonaparte. He moved an amendment—to continue the blessings of peace. Against the amendment 220, for it 37.

Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated several items; among them an advance of 200,000*l.* to the King of France. He mentioned the Extraordinaries of the army, navy, &c. The various sums were closely examined and voted.

April 11.—The American Treaty was taken into consideration. Mr. Davis moved an address approving it. Mr. Pousonby complained of its delay. For the motion 128. Against it 37.

April 26.—Mr. Grenfell moved for Papers to shew that the Bank of England was unduly favoured in the profits it made by the public, and the share it bore in the public burthens. The circulation of Bank notes had been 31,300,000: it was now 27,000,000. The profits, together with those arising from management of the public debt, were 2,373,000*l.* *per Ann.* it was too great.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought sufficient allowance had not been made for expenses, in that calculation. Motions assented to.

Several Petitions were about this time presented from various towns, &c. against the continuation of the Property Tax: among others one from the City of Lon-

don, couched in terms the house could not receive. On a division; for receiving the Petition 50. Against it 107.

The City of Westminster petitioned, &c. in the same style.

The Property Tax Bill was proposed. Mr. Grenfell moved that it be an instruction to the Committee, to bind the Commissioners to secrecy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected; but Mr. G. relating an instance of indiscretion attended, with great mischief, the clause was carried.

Ireland.

April 28.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. V. Fitzgerald proposed, 1st, to equalize the Assessed Taxes of Ireland to those of Great Britain; and, 2dly, to equalize the duty on malt in both countries. The increase in the revenue from the addition to Assessed Taxes, he estimated at 250,000*l.* but should take it at 200,000*l.*; the Malt Duty increase would probably be 260,000*l.* but he should take that also at 200,000*l.*

Mr. Whitbread introduced a motion for preserving peace with Buonaparte.

Lord Castlereagh in answer, observed; give him but the time to recognize his means, and you will see Buonaparte grasping at his former power with his former avidity.—In fact, the character—the bad faith of the man was peculiar to himself. He would state in proof of this the contents of a document relating to the negotiations at Chatillon, which had fallen into his hands since that period; it was a letter of instruction from the Duke of Bassano to M. de Caulincourt, the French negotiator, dated March 19, before the negotiations had closed. An order that it should be burned was indorsed upon this letter. It was written at the time that Buonaparte made his hazardous movement from Arcis sur Aube, and directed M. de Caulincourt, to conclude a treaty upon their own terms, but to manage it so, that even after the ratification, the Emperor might be enabled to delay the execution of three specified points. The Emperor was, according to the result of the movement he was then making, to execute the treaty, or violate it even after it was ratified. But what were the three objects? why the delivery of the three great Keys of France. Antwerp—was this the key of France or of Great Britain? Mayence—was this the key of France or of Germany? Alexandria—was this the key of France or of the kingdom of Italy? What more decisive—what more flagrant proof than this could be given of the bad faith of the man? These were the three points through which Buonaparte was determined again to pour a deluge of war

and devastation over the whole surface of Europe. He trusted the common feeling of the House would be no longer outraged by advising any other relations with such a man than those of force and war. The object of the war was to destroy the power of the disturber of the whole world; and whilst the allies stood by each other in this righteous cause, he trusted they never would be abandoned by the English Government and the English people.

Mr. Ponsonby advised to peace: he had supported a former motion; but did not know that war was declared.

Mr. Wilberforce saw great difficulties on both sides of the question. Buonaparte was no changeling: he would, as always laugh at contracts and paper engagements.

After a discussion of great length, the motion was negatived: 273 to 72.

May 2.—Mr. H. Addington obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Militia Laws.

On a question for papers to elucidate negotiations with Murat, Lord Castlereagh insisted that good faith had been kept with that person. Mr. Whitbread insisted on the contrary: a serious altercation ensued; which was fortunately terminated by the interference of the Speaker, and mutual apologies.

May 5.—The Property tax bill, was censured as highly injurious to the agricultural interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that it was impossible to say, that the interests of the farmer had not been lately sufficiently attended to. A motion for reading the bill this day three months, was negatived 162 against 29.

May 8.—Mr. Tierney moved for certain proceedings to be had, respecting the Civil List, and its arrears. The sums were of such magnitude as required thorough investigation. Lord Castlereagh denied the sums exceeded what Parliament had voted.

The House divided; for the motion 119 against it 175.

May 13.—The Catholic question was introduced by Sir H. Parnell; but, after some explanation, the motion was withdrawn.

May 19.—Conversation on a proclamation attributed to the Duke of Wellington, Government had no reason to think it genuine. It was a French forgery.

Lord Castlereagh said the system now carrying on in France was one of falsification, and duplicity. Murat had balanced between the Allies and Buonaparte, and intended to adhere to the strongest,

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 23.—The question of peace or war was this day solemnly argued on a message from the Prince Regent. Lord Liverpool entered at great length into the subject, and justified the immediate commencement of hostilities. The object of of the Allies was to establish a settled government in France: no assumption of power to dictate to France was intended; but to prevent a Government dangerous to the peace and welfare of surrounding States. His Lordship moved an address accordingly.

Lord Grey opposed the motion.

Lord Grenville considered the Person now at the head of the French Government as the common enemy of Europe. Too much time had formerly been lost in attempting to negotiate with him. The moment the treaty of Fontainebleau was broken, that moment we had just right of war against France. He considered the paper that Caulaincourt called a proposal of peace, as the most insulting in the annals of diplomacy. The crime of Louis, in the eyes of his army, was his keeping his treaties and peace with his neighbours. For the Address, 156. Against it 44.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 25.—Lord Castlereagh introduced the same subject, and stated much the same views of it, as Lord Liverpool in the upper House. He wished the House to support the Treaty of Paris. What could be expected from such a character as Buonaparte? in vain had kingdom after kingdom, state after state been annexed to his Empire: he was still insatiable: his restless mind could not be quiet. In Elba too, he was planning new schemes of subjugation. The whole of Europe felt—it was a moral feeling, that there could be no peace with Buonaparte.

Would it be wise to bank this feeling? to suffer the Allies to separate? to take the consequences of Buonaparte's establishing himself? Surely not. We now had all the powers combined: every thing led to the hope that we should come out of the war with honour and advantage.

Lord G. Cavendish and Mr. Smith, opposed the motion.

Mr. Grafton supported it. He shewed the falsehood of Buonaparte's mind: he traced his resources—no money—no credit—no cavalry. He was not recalled by France; but by the Jacobins: he thought England had a right to say France should not use her strength to conquer Europe.

Sir F. Burdett insisted that Buonaparte was chosen by the French nation: no ruler in any country, had ever been chosen

by so great a majority. The Allies had broken as many treaties as Buonaparte. France had been described as exhausted many years ago; but, what was the fact? The Allies had violated every engagement with this Sovereign Prince; the war was pregnant with danger; it was unjust; it was an unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the choice of a country in its Government.

Mr. C. W. Wynne defended the interfering with Governments when they were of a nature to disturb all the world. No treaty could bind this man. He was now forty-six; but so was the Duke of Wellington: that was no age at which the human powers were enfeebled.

Mr. Ponsonby was against the motion; as was also Mr. Tierney.

Lord Milton supported the Address. On a division: for the Address 331. Against it 92.

May 26.—The Subsidiary Treaty with the Allies was taken into consideration. H. R. H. had undertaken to pay 5,000,000 to the three principal Powers of the Continent:—each was to keep 150,000 men in the field. This Country was to support a like number, or to pay for each horseman 30*l.* for infantry 20*l.* each. Austria had 300,000 in motion: Russia had already 225,000 in the ranks; another 150,000 were following; Prussia had 264,000. All these forces were in motion. Beside these were Wirttemberg, Holland, Saxony, &c. in the whole 1,011,000 men.

The minor States were paid at the rate of £11 2*s.* 9*d.* per man. The subsidy with Sweden had cost 40*l.* per man: that with Prussia in 1794 had cost 30*l.* per man: at home, a man cost 70 to 80*l.* All the strong places, too, were in the hands of the allies. In exerting herself consistently with her means, this country was contributing her proper share.

After opposition by Mr. Tierney, Mr. Whitbread, Sir J. Newport, &c. the House divided: for the subsidy treaty, 169.—Against it, 17.

June 2.—In a Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerston explained the reduction in the land forces, since the Treaty of Paris (exclusive of the militia) was 47,000 men. He moved for 190,252, men, exclusive of those employed in India: the estimate was £4,674,000. Agreed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Army Extraordinaries, taken at 12,000,000.

Mr. Tierney said the Army expences for the year would amount to 6 millions. How could this country support such ruinous expenditure?

June 6.—A Bill introduced to increase the salary of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, from 3,500*l.* to 4,300*l.* *per annum.* and the pension on retirement from 2,700*l.* to 3,300*l.*

The Debts of the Prince Regent remaining undischarged on May 20, were reported at 339,000*l.* by Lord Castlereagh.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 8.—The Catholic Question introduced by Lord Donoughmore: after a discussion by the usual speakers, the motion was negatived by 86 to 60.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Rose moved for a Committee to enquire into the mendicity of the metropolis. He stated the sums consumed by beggars at 100,000 *per annum*, and the numbers at about 6,000 adults, and 9,000 children.

June 9.—**Mr. Ward** moved the Ordnance Estimates: taking them at—for Great Britain 3,459,000: for Ireland, 584,000: in all 4,043,000*l.* being more than if peace had continued 582,000*l.*; but less war expenditure, 784,000*l.*

Treaty with Holland.

June 12.—In a Committee of the whole House, on the treaty between this country and Holland, the following resolution was carried: 104 against 19:—

That 2,200,000*l.* be granted towards payment of the interest of the capital sum of 25,000,000 of florins, being half of the loan made in Holland for the service of the Emperor of Russia.

Committee of Supply.

Lord Castlereagh moved a resolution voting *one million* to enable his Majesty to execute the provisions of a convention entered into with the King of Sweden, August 13, 1814.

Mr. Ward moved for 68,833*l.* 10*s.* to enable the Crown to complete purchases of land near Portsmouth, in conformity with an Act of Parliament.—Agreed.

June 16.—Information by message from H. R. H. the Prince Regent, of his intention to draw out the militia.

Irish Budget.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the following estimates were agreed to, for 1815.

Surplus and Consolidated Fund	£688,807
Revenue, estimated at	6,100,000
Profit on Lotteries	125,000
Seamen's Wages	100,000
Two-seventeenths of 708,745 <i>l.</i> for naval stores, fifteen-seventeenths thereof having been taken credit for by England	9,805
Loan 9,000,000 <i>l.</i> British	9,750,000

Total Ways and Means . 16,854,102

Customs and Excise on Tobacco	140,000
Other Duties of Customs	15,000
Malt 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per barrel	150,000
Assessed Taxes Assimilation	180,000
Stamps	45,000
Distillery, 15 per cent. Additional }	120,000
Doublings	
Spirits, 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon	110,000
	<hr/>
	£760,000

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thanks to Lord Wellington.

June 23.—**Earl Bathurst** moved the thanks of the House to the noble Duke, and the army under his command: for the victory of Waterloo. He paid just tributes of praise to the Duke of Brunswick, to Sir T. Picton, and Sir W. Ponsonby, to the Prince of Orange, &c.—His Lordship read part of a private letter from the Duke of Wellington, expressing his sensibility for the losses he suffered in friends, by battle:—

[Also thanks to Prince Blucher, the Prince of Orange, and the principal British Officers.]

"That the Thanks of this House be given to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Knight of the Garter, for the consummate ability, unexampled exertion, and irresistible ardour displayed by him on the 18th of June, on which day a decided victory over the enemy, commanded by Buonaparte in person, was obtained by his Grace, in conjunction with the Allies, by which the military glory of Great Britain was exalted, and the territory of his Majesty's Allies protected from spoliation."

Lord Liverpool proposed an Address to the Prince Regent for granting an additional sum to the Duke of Wellington. Agreed *nem dis.*

In the House of Commons—the same subject was introduced by Lord Castlereagh, who observed that the Allies, except the British, were a *green army*:—the Dutch, Belgians, Hanoverians, and troops of Nassau, were chiefly young soldiers. Deducting the absent *corps*, 25,000, and others distributed along the line, the number in action was but 64,000 men, to sustain the attack of the whole French army. Our loss was great: but the relatives had the consolation of knowing that their friends fell in the most just war that was ever waged for the maintenance of public right and principle. His Lordship moved thanks, as in the other House.

Grant to the Duke of Wellington.

In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolu-

tion for "Granting an additional sum of 200,000*l.* to the Duke of Wellington."

Mr. Whitbread very handsomely supported the motion.

June 26.—Sir W. W. Wynne suggested, that the precedent of the grant to the Duke of Marlborough ought to be followed, and that the Duke of Wellington, and his heirs, in commemoration of his splendid victory, should annually present to the Crown a flag, with the *fleur-de-lis* embroidered on it. He also thought that there should be some grant of crown lands to the noble Lord and his successors.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Crown lands did not afford an adequate property. The delivery of the flag was agreed to [but, if we are correct, it is to be a tri-coloured flag.]

Duke of Cumberland.

July 3.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of a Bill for allowing H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland an addition of 6,000*l.* per annum on occasion of his marriage with the Princess of Salms.

It was urged against this bill, that, the Duke had already an ample income (say 20,000*l.* per annum), that his marriage was disapproved of in the most illustrious family; that it had never appeared in the Gazette; that very unfavourable rumours, as to personal character, were afloat: that to vote the money was to approve the marriage:—that moral character was of infinite value; and, that a lady who was not expected to appear at Court, could not incur additional expences: the income was already sufficient for the Continent.

Proposed to read the bill that day three months:—For the amendment 126

Against it 125

The bill lost by a majority of one.

July 4.—The thanks of the House to the Duke of York, voted, for his exertions during *twenty years*; by which the discipline of the British army had been greatly improved, &c. &c.

The session was closed on Wednesday, July 12, by the following speeches:

The Prince Regent came to the House at two o'clock. The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by the Members appeared at the bar, and delivered the following speech:—

"May it please your Royal Highness

"We, his Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, attend your Royal Highness; and, according to our ancient privilege, we crave leave to

present with our own hands our Grant of Supply, which concludes the labours of the session.

"In the ordinary course of our proceedings, much of our time has been occupied in discussing measures of great importance to the State, with respect to its agriculture, shipping, and finances.

"We have endeavoured so to regulate our Corn Laws, with prudence and firmness, that protection and encouragement may be given to the agricultural interest of every part of the United Kingdom, without endangering the prosperity of our trade and manufactures. We have endeavoured also to derive new means of maritime strength, from the valuable resources of our Indian possessions. And after devising and preparing such plans for adjusting the public revenue and expenditure, as might suit a period of returning peace, we have been called upon, by unlooked for events to renew our exertions and sacrifices upon the most extended scale of war.

"Scarcely had we closed our contest with America, and scarcely had the Congress of Vienna laid the first foundation of those arrangements which were destined to consolidate the peace of Europe, when, in direct contravention of the most solemn engagements, the disturber of Europe and destroyer of the human race re-appeared upon the throne of France; and the world was once more in arms.

"In the short space of three months, by rapid strides, the fate of Europe has been again brought to issue; and the conflict was tremendous; but the result has been glorious. The most warlike nations, headed by the most renowned commanders, have met in battle; and, as Britons, we have the triumphant satisfaction to know, (however much that triumph may be saddened by private grief), that it is now no longer doubtful, to what name, and to what nation, the world will henceforth ascribe the pre-eminence, for military skill and unconquerable valour.

"To consecrate the trophies, and perpetuate the fame of our brave countrymen who fell in that unequalled victory, we have declared to be our ardent desire: and it will be the distinguishing glory of your Royal Highness's days, to erect in the metropolis of this Empire such a lofty and durable monument of their military renown, and our national gratitude, as may command the veneration of our latest posterity.

"Great, however, and glorious as this victory has been in itself, it is not to the joint exertions and heroic achievements of the British and Russian arms in that memorable conflict, that we must limit our admiration,—we have also to contemplate with equal pride and satisfaction its immediate consequences, military, political, and moral.

"We have seen the illustrious Commanders of the Allied Armies advancing at once into the heart of France; and Paris, twice vanquished, has again opened her gates to the Conquerors.

"The Usurper of a throne, which he has twice abdicated, has sought his safety in an ignominious flight; and the rightful Sovereign of France has once more resumed the sceptre of his ancestors.

"With those awful scenes passing before us, we may presume also to hope, that the period is not now distant when the hand of Providence will finally extinguish the remaining efforts of that guilty and perfidious spirit of dominion which has so long raged without control, and restore to desolated Europe the blessings of peace and justice.

"But, Sir, whatever may be the final issue of these great transactions, we look forward with confidence to their satisfactory conclusion, under the auspices of your Royal Highness; and we doubt not of the happiest results, from the same Councils which have planned, and the same hands that have executed, those wise and vigorous measures which have been hitherto crowned with such signal success.

"On our part, it is our humble duty to strengthen the means of your Royal Highness's Government; and towards effectuating that purpose, we, his Majesty's faithful Commons, do this day present to your Royal Highness a Bill, intitled "An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of six millions for the service of Great Britain;" to which, with all humility, we intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Prince then gave the Royal Assent to the bill, and delivered the following speech from the throne:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this Session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. At the commencement of the present Session, I entertained a confident hope, that the Peace which I had concluded in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, would meet with no interruption; and that, after so many years of continued warfare and of unexampled calamity, the nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending, and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burdens of his Majesty's people and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his dominions. These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy, of which no parallel can be found in history. The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Buonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate Sovereign, appeared to me to be so incompatible with the general security of other countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of his Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience had proved to be the source of such in-

calculable woes to Europe. Under such circumstances, you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction, the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his Allies. Whilst the glorious and ever-memorable victory obtained at Waterloo, by Field Marshals the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blücher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great Commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country beyond all former example it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, and by placing in the short space of fifteen days, the city of Paris and a large part of the kingdom of France, in the military occupation of the Allied Armies. Amidst events so important I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxation in our exertions until I shall be enabled, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year. I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burdens which the great military exertions of the present campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expenses of the former war, have rendered indispensable, and which his Majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness. You have already seen, however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms at the opening of the campaign has led to the restoration of the kingdom of Naples to its ancient sovereign, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion. I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of his Most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in his capital, to which his Majesty has himself repaired.—The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America has been followed by a negotiation for a Commercial Treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both.—I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labours of the Congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty, which, as the ratified

tions have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but which I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in Parliament—I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me, that I ascribe the success of my earnest endeavours for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present Session.—In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honourable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquillity of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoys amongst the nations of the world."

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS
DECEASED. 1815.

Feb. 9. At Broxbourne, Herts, where he was superintending an edition of the Scriptures for the use of the Syrian Christians, Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D. (of Queen's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1796.) By the death of this accomplished scholar and truly exemplary Divine, the Christian world has sustained an irreparable loss. To genuine piety, liberality of sentiment, and deep scriptural erudition, was united in him a remarkable apostolic simplicity of mind and character. "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile," was the exclamation of all who knew him. His whole life was a comment on those words of our blessed Saviour, "Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business?" Deeply versed in the Oriental languages, he conceived he should best promote the honour of God, and the happiness of mankind, by enabling "every man to read the Holy Scriptures" in his own tongue. Peculiarly interested in supplying a want of these to a Church which, by a gracious Providence, had been preserved from the times of the Apostles in nearly its original purity, he was engaged in that labour of love to his last moments.

Dr. Buchanan was born in the neighbourhood of Cambuslang, in Scotland, about 1768. His father died when he was young. He came while a youth to London, and was for some years articled to a solicitor in the city; during which time he was by no means serious. At length hearing Mr. Newton, of St. Mary's Woolnoth, he formed an acquaintance with that gen-

tleman, and was by him led to devote himself to the Ministry. In August 1791 he was admitted to Queen's College, Cambridge, under Dr. Miener. He pursued his studies with great ardour. He was ordained in 1795 by Bishop Porteus; and became curate to Mr. Newton. In a few months he was appointed Chaplain to Fort William in Bengal. He went out to India in a ship with two young ladies; one of whom afterwards became his wife. The College of Fort William was founded in 1800, Mr. B. was appointed Provost and Professor of Greek and Latin Classics. His station afforded him opportunity for obtaining information, as well as communicating it; and he distinguished himself principally by his remarks on the tremendous and bloody idolatry of the Hindoos; and by the discovery of a nation of Christians still extant in India, though dating their origin from the earliest times. His accounts of these have been set before our readers. His wife died on her passage to England, to superintend the education of her children. Dr. B. soon followed her; and after his arrival published works which made a strong impression on the religious public. In furtherance of the pious design for propagating the Gospel among the Heathens, he laboured without intermission, and at length died in that exercise of Christian philanthropy.

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April 9.—JOHN BOTT, Esq. aged 81, of Tutbury, Stafford, senior partner in the house of Messrs. John Bott and Co. This country never lost a better mechanic, or more upright man: he perfected worsted spinning by water-machinery, and the power-loom for weaving stuffs and cottons: in short he never attempted any thing too difficult for his profound science and great perseverance to accomplish, and has left the cotton-spinning manufactory at Tutbury in a state of excellence not surpassed by any in the kingdom.

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April 17. In Boswell-court, Carey-street, BRYAN CROWTHER, Esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and surgeon to the Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals. He was the author of two professional works, entitled "Observations on the Disease of the Joints, called White Swelling; with some Remarks on Scrofulous Abscesses," 8vo, 1797; 2d edit. 1808; and "Practical Remarks on Insanity, with a Commentary on Dissections of the Brain of Maniacs," 8vo. 1811.

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At Edinburgh, Wm. CREECH, Esq. bookseller, late Lord Provost of that City,

where for nearly half a century he was well known to almost every family. He was the son of a most respectable Clergyman, the minister of Newbattle. After a complete classical education, he was, in early life, at different times, on the Continent; and succeeded, in the year 1771, to that part of the business of his early friend and patron Mr. Kincaid, at that time his Majesty's Printer for Scotland, which was not connected with the patent of King's Printer. He continued in this business forty years, and was concerned in all the principal publications during that time. He was frequently in the Magistracy of the City of Edinburgh; and was solicited in 1811, to accept the office of Lord Provost, to which from his habits and advanced time of life, he felt himself then unsuited, but he yielded to the wishes of his friends in the Town Council. Mr. Creech was well fitted to be an ornament to society: with a mind highly gifted and improved, he possessed the most pleasing manners, and that habitual cheerfulness and playfulness of fancy which rendered his company fascinating. He was an excellent and an elegant scholar; and although, from the extent of his business, as one of the most eminent booksellers of his day, and his many social engagements, he had little leisure to direct his mind to any deliberate literary work, yet the light pieces and essays which frequently came from his pen, evinced the elegance of his taste, his knowledge of character, and his capability of a higher attainment in composition. Several of these Essays, were afterwards collected into a small volume, entitled "Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces." Mr. Creech enjoyed the correspondence and confidence of most of the great literary characters who flourished in Scotland from about the middle to the end of the last century.

M. DELILLE, was the most distinguished poetical author France has produced. M. Camperon, after condoing with the Class on the loss of so great a poet, gives this history of his literary efforts. "Attracted by the beauties of the immortal Virgil, he attempted, at an early age, to translate the Georgics into French verse; in which he so completely succeeded, that the whole host of French critics of that day combined to run him down; but they could only blame him for following his original with excessive fidelity, without adding to it sacrilegious embellishments. This translation, drew from Frederick the Great the following remarkable expression: that it was the most original work which had appeared

in France for a long time. This work which is considered as his *chef d'œuvre*, was written while he was pursuing his studies at the University; and it was afterwards adopted by that Establishment as the only translation which seemed to prove the affinity between the two languages. His study of, and partiality to Virgil, gave him the idea of writing a counterpart to the Georgics, under the title of '*Les Jardins*.' Virgil's great effort was adapted to the simplicity of the antique taste, and primitive manners: Delille endeavoured to introduce in his '*Jardins*' all the luxuries of modern civilization. He wished to connect grandeur and opulence with a taste for those simple pleasures which tend to the embellishment of a country residence. His poem, it is asserted, led to the abolishing of that unnatural symmetry which prevailed in laying out of French estates, and to the introducing of romantic parks, similar to those which embellish the landed property of the English. He afterwards, at rather an advanced period of life, translated the *Æneid*, by which his former well-earned fame was by no means deteriorated. His '*Hommes des Champs*' was written after he had visited ancient Greece, and seen, from Constantinople, the most magnificent prospects which Nature offers to the sight of man. For many years he occupied his leisure in writing a variety of poems, all of which acquired a deserved celebrity; but, the work, which, in the latter periods of his career, made the most noise in France, was a translation of Milton's '*Paradise Lost*,' of which our country has become so proud, ever since she was enabled to discover its transcendent merits. In this attempt, Delille is generally considered to be a free imitator of an unequal but unparalleled model." — His other principal poems were—"Inquisition," "Pity," "Conversation," and "The Three Kingdoms of Nature." Like most other Authors, however, he appears to have left to his posterity nothing but his writings; which, as his Eulogist justly observes, "Death cannot destroy, nor Time annihilate." He died at Paris in 1814.

Mr. CHARLES DIBDIN was born at Southampton, about 1748, and educated at Winchester with a view to the Church; but his fondness for music frustrated the intentions of his friends, and impelled him to repair clandestinely to the Metropolis at the age of 15 years. The precocity of his talents was remarkable; at 16, he brought out at Covent Garden, an Opera of two acts, "The Shepherd's Artifice," written and composed by himself. For some time after

this, he was principally engaged in composing music for the productions of others; for *Love in the City*, *Lionel and Clarissa*, *The Padlock*, *The Jubilee*, *The Installation of the Garter*, and *The Christmas Tale*. In 1768 he was the original Mungo in *The Padlock*, in which, as well as in *Ralph in The Maid of the Mill*, and other characters, he displayed much originality of conception. The Circus was built for him and he was manager of it for two seasons. He afterwards erected a small theatre in Leicester-street, Leicester-square, where for many years he gave a new species of entertainment, in which he was the sole writer, composer, and performer. It was for these exhibitions that he produced his songs; and in this line, whether we consider the number or the merit of his performances, he was perhaps never equalled. His services in this way procured him the notice of Government, and a pension of 200*l.* a year; of which, however, he was deprived on a change in the Administration. Embarrassments obliged him to dispose of his theatre in Leicester-street; and some time afterwards he opened a music-shop in the Strand. This speculation proved unfortunate; and a commission of bankruptcy left him completely destitute. His situation having reached the ears of a few gentlemen to whom he was almost unknown, they held a private meeting, and proposed a public subscription for him. Such a sum was raised as enabled the trustees to secure a moderate annuity for Mr. Dibdin, his wife, and daughter; the principal being reserved for the two latter after his decease. He died at Camden Town, after experiencing long and severe bodily infirmities; leaving, besides the widow and daughter already mentioned, two sons, well known in the theatrical world. His works are very numerous.

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At Paisley, in his 100th year, JAMES DOW, the only survivor of a party who volunteered from the parish of Beith for the suppression of the Rebellion, in 1745, under the command of the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon, then minister of that place.

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April 10, died in Connaught-place, aged 70, G. ELLIS, Esq. of Sunning-hill: by which event Society and Literature have been deprived of one of their ornaments, and his friends have lost a man peculiarly formed to feel and to inspire the warmest sentiments of friendship. One of his earliest attempts in literature was a share in the celebrated series of political satires, entitled, "*The Rolliad*," also "*Probationary Odes*," &c. Mr. Ellis was the

writer of that severe and unjust invective against Mr. Pitt, in the second number of the *Rolliad*, which begins

"Pert without fire, without experience sage."

He afterwards changed his political connexions; but it was not till after his return from Lille, whither he had gone in 1797, with his friend Lord Malmesbury, that he became personally acquainted with Mr. Pitt. At the first interview, two men of wit, the friends of both, amused themselves with allusions to the *Rolliad*, which, as they probably intended, visibly embarrassed Mr. Ellis. Mr. Pitt turned round, and with a smile said, in a manner full of grace and good-humour,

"Immo age, et à primâ die hospes origine nobis."

He instantly relieved Mr. Ellis from his embarrassment; and both were probably afterwards amused by the applications which the verses immediately following might have suggested,

"Insidias, inquit, Danaüm, casusque tuorum, Erroneusque tuus."

To pardon merely political pleasantries, or even invectives, is an effort of placability, which did not require so safe and unassailable a greatness as that of Mr. Pitt. It was Mr. Ellis's singular fortune to have been also engaged in another collection of political pleasantries, "*The Anti-Jacobin*," with two colleagues of brilliant talent, with whom he continued in affectionate friendship the rest of his life. In 1790 he published the first edition of the "*Specimens of English early Poetry*," which, with the enlarged edition in 1801, and the "*Specimens of English early Romances*," formed an important contribution towards that growing study of our ancient literature, which has breathed a youthful spirit into English Poetry. His *Essays* on the formation and progress of the English Language, are models of abridgement, in which useful information is shortly and modestly communicated, without inaccuracy or obscurity on the one hand, and without pretension or pedantry on the other. In the *Abridgement* of the old Romances, these prolix tales are rendered more amusing by a gentle sneer, which is constantly visible through the serious narrative, and which enlivens the perusal without destroying the interest. In the *Preface* and *Appendix* to the *Tableaux* of his friend Mr. Way, are to be found some of the purest and most classical passages of Addisonian composition which this age has produced. Mr. Ellis had been employed for some time on a *Life* of the late Mr. Windham, which was intended to accompany some works of that gentle-

man. The latter years of his life were embittered by maladies, which his virtues, and the friendships which they, still more than his talents had procured, happily enabled him to endure with cheerful patience.

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At Mr. Joseph Joseph's, Plymouth, (where he had resided 35 years) aged 70, Rabbi MOSES EPHRAIM. In his earliest infancy, he was so distinguished for his attainments, that he had the rare honour of receiving the diploma of a Rabbi when only eight years old.

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At Manchester, aged 51, JOHN FERRIAR, M.D. one of the physicians to the General Infirmary there. He was well known in the world of letters, by his professional publications, and also for being the first who detected the source from which Sterne borrowed many of the ideas dispersed through his eccentric performances. The *Memoirs of the Philosophical Society of Manchester* contain also several papers by him on subjects connected with the belles lettres and archæology. His principal work, intitled "Medical Histories and Reflections," originally appeared in detached volumes, in 1792, 1793, and 1798, 1813. The plagiarisms of Sterne were first pointed out in a paper in the *Manchester Memoirs*, (vol. IV.) which he afterwards enlarged and published, in 1798, under the title of "Illustrations of Sterne, with other Essays and Verses," in an 8vo volume. In 1799, Dr. Ferriar called the attention of the professors of the healing art to a plant capable of furnishing them with powerful resources in certain diseases, in a pamphlet "On the Medical Properties of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove," 12mo. "The Bibliomania," a poetical epistle on the rage for collecting old and scarce books, addressed by Dr. Ferriar, through the medium of the press, to Richard Heber, Esq. furnished the Rev. Mr. Dibdin with the idea of his well-known work published under the same title. The last of the Doctor's literary performances was "An Essay toward a Theory of Apparitions," 8vo, published in 1813. He was endowed by nature with an acute and vigorous understanding, which he had matured, by a life of diligent study, and of careful and well-digested observation. He was a man of inflexible honour and integrity, a warm and steady friend, and a tender and indulgent parent.

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At Kettering, Northampton, Rev. ANDREW FULLER, many years pastor of the Baptist Church there, and Secretary to the

Baptist Missionary Society from its commencement in 1792. From the eminence of his talents as a minister, and from his laborious exertions in conducting and promoting the Missions in India, his loss will be very seriously felt by the denomination of which he was a bright and distinguished ornament: while all the friends of Christianity, who were acquainted with him or his labours, will deeply sympathize in his death, and his memory will be perpetuated by his valuable writings on the most important subjects in Theology.

Mr. Fuller was born Feb. 6. 1754, at Wicken a village between Ely and Newmarket. His father was a farmer, and he assisted in the labours of the field, in different places. He received an English education at the Freeschool at Soham. He was baptized April 1770, and was, partly by accident, in the absence of a regular pastor, called to address the church; till he was ordained, Jan. 26, 1774. He removed to Kettering, Oct. 1782. In 1792 the Baptist Missionary Society was instituted, to which he was appointed Secretary, and in this station Mr. F's diligence and usefulness could not be surpassed. He was a *strict* Baptist to his last moments, and even beyond them, as appears from a posthumous piece, published by his express order.

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June 1. In St. James's-street, Mr. JAS. GILLRAY, the celebrated artist, well known for his numerous engraved works, particularly for his caricatures.

Mr. Gilray was instructed in the art of engraving by the celebrated Bartolozzi, who resided for many years in England. His talent consisted in giving a spirited likeness of the persons whom he introduced into his prints; and of hitting their characteristic actions with vivacity and energy. A complete collection of his performances comprizes much of the history of the times, as they include most of the celebrated personages of his day. That they are employed in a manner suited to satire is evident; but, usually, that satire is well directed. He was occasionally engaged by well-wishers to their country to expose the fallacies of the *soi-disant* liberty-boys, the French and English Jacobins, &c. &c.

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Dec. 24. At Madras, of an endemic fever, caught in an excursion up the country, which he treated with indifference, and which terminated fatally in a few days, while contemplating his return to Europe, Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Bart. Vice-admiral of the Blue, one of the most meritorious officers in the British Navy. He married

in 1804, the Hon. Juliana Mackenzie, daughter of Lord Seaforth, who accompanied him to India. No officer ever exceeded him in the united qualities of zeal, enterprize, and judgment. Not to mention earlier instances of his merit, he brought the *Jano* frigate out of Toulon harbour, when the continuance of the British colours there had tempted him into it, after the French were in possession of it. In the battle of Aboukir he commanded the *Zealous*; and when the two French ships of the line made their escape after the action, he stood out after them both; but Lord Nelson, finding he could not support him, would not suffer him to pursue them singly. He afterwards lost an arm in the capture of five French frigates. Finally, in the Baltic, being a-head of his own fleet, he pursued the whole Russian fleet, of 15 or 16 sail of the line, relying upon being speedily supported by his friend, the gallant Byam Martin, and ultimately by the whole. His courage was again successful; and the strain of affectionate praise in which he mentions his Second was truly Nelsonian, like all the rest of his conduct.

At Gottingen, C. G. HEYNE; with whose merits, as a classical editor, Europe at large is well acquainted. His reputation is founded on his intimate and extensive acquaintance with ancient literature, and the excellent editions he published of several classic authors, Greek and Latin. He was especially distinguished by a new method taken to illustrate ancient writers. Having begun his study of antiquity with the poets, he was most struck with the poetical aspect of his subject; and the beauties of the ancients occupied his attention, more than the difficulties, whether of grammar or of prosody. He investigated the genius, mind, and taste of his author; and valued more an elucidation of the merit, or poetical sense of a passage, than the force of a conjecture, by which the literal sense was varied. He felt, that the study of mythology is inseparable from that of poetry; and he discovered in the different *mythes*, or historical fables, the traditions of tribes of the human race. In his hands this science became a supplement to the history, the philosophy, and the arts of a people. The arts in particular engaged his attention; and after estimating the numerous *opuscula* which he devoted to this department of archeology, it becomes doubtful whether he or Winckelmann had the most exact or the most extensive acquaintance with antiquity. As librarian to the University of Gottingen, Heyne

introduced into his department a spirit of order and economy, in union with an uninterrupted activity. When the library was first placed under his care, it contained not more than 50 or 60,000 volumes; at his death the number was at least 200,000. And, if all the labours which filled the life of this illustrious man be taken into the account, his numerous works, his duties as administrator of the concerns of the University, with a correspondence estimated by his biographer at a thousand letters yearly, it becomes difficult to conceive how he could discharge the whole of his occupations. His general disposition shewed extreme vivacity; his impressions were strong, and instantaneous; he was occasionally subject to anger, but it was soon over. He had been formed in the school of adversity, and took a pleasure in relieving the unfortunate; what he bestowed, not seldom exceeded his means, but his most valuable services were his counsels, his recommendations, and his influence exerted among the great.

May 21. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. NICHOLSON, many years conductor of the *Philosophical Journal*, whose loss will not only be felt by his family and friends, but by the scientific world at large. He was the author of many standard works in various branches of science and experimental philosophy; and from his known talents, and profound acquaintance with every thing connected with these subjects, he was usually consulted as to the practicability, and general detail of all new scientific or philosophical works, with infinite advantage to their inventors or projectors. His habits were studious, his manners gentle; and as his judgment was uniformly calm and dispassionate, the soundness of his opinions, in the numerous matters daily brought before him as a scientific umpire, was never questioned.

At Bath, aged 62, Sir CHARLES WARRE MALET, Bart. of Wilbury-house Wilts. He was in 1785 appointed plenipotentiary to the Court of the Peshwa, or head of the Mahrattas; previously to which he had visited the Great Mogul, and been created one of the nobles of his empire. He was also for some time acting governor of Bombay, and left India in 1798. He was created a Baronet Feb. 12, 1791.

At Bern, Switzerland, of an apoplexy, in his 46th year, GOTTFRIED MINN, a painter celebrated for his extraordinary delineations of bears and cats. His father, still living in

Bern, is a native of Lipsch, in Upper Hungary, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker at Kremnitz. The son was a pupil of Freudenberger, and his extraordinary talents in the representation of various species of animals, but especially those above-mentioned, in paintings in water-colours, are attested not only by the numerous productions of his pencil in the portfolios of various amateurs at Bern, Zurich, Basle, and other places, but also by the high encomiums passed upon his performances by many artists of the highest eminence. Madame Lebrun, of Paris, perhaps the first living female painter, never failed, in her different journeys through Switzerland, to purchase several of Mind's performances, declaring at the same time that they were real masterpieces of their kind, and would be acknowledged as such even in the French metropolis. It was she who first gave to our artist the appellation of *Le Raphael des Chats* (the Raphael of Cats, which he ever since retained, and by which many strangers inquired for him at Bern. Mind was certainly well worthy of this name, not only on account of the correctness of his drawings of these animals, and the true, though dignified, delineation of their forms, but more especially on account of the life and spirit which he transfused into them in his pictures. The affection of Mind for the feline race might be termed fraternal. When he was at work, a favourite cat generally sat by his side; and he was often seen employed at his table with an old cat on his lap, and two or three kittens upon both shoulders, or even in the hollow formed at the back of his neck by the inclination of his head. Thus encumbered, he would sit for hours together at his work, and abstain from every motion that could in the least incommode his beloved favourites. In winter evenings, Mind used to amuse himself with carving bears, cats, and other animals, in miniature, out of wild chesnut tree, with such accuracy and skill that they had a rapid sale, and were bought up by many as ornaments for their chimney pieces. It is to be regretted that insects soon attacked the wood, and thus destroyed these pretty little figures. Mind passed many of his happiest hours at the Bears' Den in Bern, where, from remote antiquity, two live bears have been continually kept. No sooner did Friedli, by which name he was best known at Bern, make his appearance, than the bears hastened to him with a friendly grunt, upon which they were invariably rewarded with a piece of bread or an apple from the pocket of their benefactor and friend. Next to cats and bears, Mind received the greatest delight from looking over works of art, particularly prints in which

animals were introduced. Among these, however, the lions of Rubens, some pieces by Rembrandt and Potter, and Riedinger's stags, were the only copies that he allowed to be excellent. With the other animals by Riedinger he found fault, almost without exception, as incorrect. The bears, by the same artist, he characterized as absolute monsters: neither did he entertain a much more favourable opinion of the celebrated cats of Cornelius Vischer, and Hollar. On other works, such chiefly as hunting and historical compositions, he often pronounced most severe opinions, without the least regard to the celebrity of the master; and on other matters, notwithstanding his secluded life, he displayed profound penetration and correct judgment. The following parody of the verses of Catullus, on Lesbia's sparrow, has been proposed as an appropriate inscription for this artist:

*Lugete O Feles, Urnique lugete!
Mortuus est vobis amicus*

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In upper Norton-street, aged 74, WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. an eminent Russia merchant, and lately appointed one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Revenue for Scotland. He was educated at the College of Edinburgh, and in his 22d year was chosen to accompany Dr. Dumaresque, LL.D. from London to Russia; the Empress Catherine having requested the aid of two gentlemen of literary taste and talents from Britain, to assist her in forming the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg. After being some time employed there, Mr. Porter was induced to enter into commercial life, in which he experienced considerable prosperity; but afterwards adversity and great losses. His intelligent mind rendered his conversation and society peculiarly interesting; while his excellent principles on religious, moral, and political subjects, were expressed with all the energy of a virtuous and patriotic heart. He married in 1797 the sister of the late Joseph Ewart, Esq. formerly his Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin. He died April 23.

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At Edinburgh, William Roxburgh, M.D. F.L.S. chief botanist to the East India Company, surgeon on the Madras establishment, and many years superintendent of the Company's garden at Calcutta. He was the intimate friend and pupil of the celebrated König, and, with Sir William Jones, Mr. Hastings, Lord Teignmouth, and the principal scientific characters in Bengal, laid the foundation of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Roxburgh was the author of a large work entitled "Coromau-

del Plants," and of many valuable tracts on the vegetable kingdom. "In the extent and profundity of his knowledge on botanical subjects he was unrivalled, being esteemed the first of botanists since Linnæus.

At Clifton, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, which had been declining ever since his return from Italy, Sir JOHN STUART, Knight of the Bath, and Count of Maida (a title conferred on him for his gallant conduct in the field, by the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies), lieutenant-general in the Army, lieutenant-governor of Grenada, colonel of the 20th foot, late commander-in-chief of the Western District. His remains were interred in Bristol Cathedral, April 13th, attended by all the military officers of distinction in the City and its vicinity.

HENRY THORNTON, Esq. aged 53, (of the firm of Down, Thornton, and Free, bankers), M. P. for Southwark, for which borough he was first returned in 1782. He was the founder of the Sierra Leone Company, of which he was chairman in 1790. He seconded Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of the Shop-tax. In 1797, he voted with Mr. (now Lord) Grey in favour of Parliamentary Reform; in the same Session he moved the previous question, on a motion of his Lordship for censuring Ministers for the advances made by the Bank. He sustained two violent electioneering contests for Southwark, in 1806, and 1807; and sat in seven Parliaments, besides the present, for Southwark, a period of thirty-two years. A more upright, independent, and truly virtuous man, has never adorned the Senate; while in private life he was one of the most splendid ornaments of society. He died at the house of Wm. Wilberforce Esq. Kensington Gore Jan. 17th.

JAMES WARE Esq. of New Bridge-street, the oldest and most eminent oculist in London. This friend to humanity closed a well-spent life at the age of 60 years. From his earliest years he endeared himself to a numerous circle of relatives and friends. His professional skill as a surgeon and oculist established his public fame, and will hand it to posterity with respect. He was founder and first promoter of the School for the Indigent Blind. Mr. Ware was pupil of the late celebrated Mr. Watken, whose mode of practice he entirely adopted. His success in extracting the cataract has very rarely, we believe, been equalled. Died Ap. 13.

VOL. II. Lit. Pan. New Series. Sept. 1.

DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE PUBLIC LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

From Phillippari's Royal Military Calendar.

1787 March 7. Appointed Ensign in the 73d Foot.

December 25. Appointed Lieutenant in the 76th Foot.

1788. January 23. Exchanged into the 41st Regiment.

1789 June 25. Exchanged into the 18th Dragoons.

1791 Sept. 20. Received a Company in the 58th Foot.

1792. Oct. 31. Again exchanged into the 18th Dragoons—appointed Major in the 33d Foot.

1793. April 30. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

1794. Commanded a Brigade of Infantry during Lord Moira's retreat through Flanders. Shortly after was employed in the expedition, under Admiral Christian, destined for the West Indies—and then accompanied his Regiment to India.

1796. May 3. Received the rank of Colonel by brevet.

1798. May 4. Colonel Wellesley attacked and took Seringapatam, for which he received thanks in public orders from General Harris.

1800. Sept. 5. He intercepted Dhondia Waugh's force at Conagbully, when Dhondia himself and a great number of his followers were killed, and the whole body dispersed—for this Col. Wellesley received the thanks of General Brathwaite, then in command of the forces at Madras, and also of the Governor General in Council.

1802. April 29. Obtained the rank of Major-General.

1803. April 21. After a forced march of 60 miles entered Poonah, possession of which had been taken by Holkar.

Sept. 23. Major-General Wellesley, with an army consisting only of 4500 men, of whom about 2000 were Europeans, attacked and defeated, at Assaye, Scindeah's army, consisting of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlocks, 500 rocket-men, and 90 pieces of ordnance. He next turned his attention to the Rajah of Berar's

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- army, which he defeated on the plains of Agram.
- Dec. 14. Carried by storm the almost impregnable fortress of Gawilghar.
- Dec. 16. Signed a Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar.
- Dec. 30. ditto ditto with Scindeah.
1804. Appointed a knight of the Military Order of the Bath.
1805. Early in this year he returned to England, when a sword, valued at £1000. was presented to him by the inhabitants of Calcutta: thanks were voted to him by both Houses of Parliament; and his companions in arms presented him with a gold vase, valued at 2000 guineas.
- In the autumn Sir A. Wellesley accompanied Lord Cathcart to Hanover, and on the return of the army was appointed to a District.
1806. Jan. 30. Received the Colonelcy of the 33d Regiment.
1807. Defeated a detachment of Danes near Kioge.
1808. April 25. Attained the rank of Lieutenant-General.
- August 17. Fought the battle of Rolein.
21. That of Vimeira, and shortly afterwards returned to England.
1809. March 22. Returned to Portugal, and appointed by the Prince Regent of Portugal, Marshal-General of the Portuguese troops.
- May 11. Passed the Douro, and captured Oporto.
- July 28. Fought the battle of Talavera.
- In this year he was created Viscount Wellington.
1810. Sept. 2. Fought the battle of Busaco.
1811. May 5. That of Fuentes de Honor, or Almeida.
- In this year his Lordship was created by the Prince Regent of Portugal, Conde de Vimiera, and on the 31st July received the local rank of General in Spain and Portugal.
1812. Jan. 19. Ciudad Rodrigo carried by storm.
- March 16. Badajoz also carried by storm.
- July 22. Fought the battle of Salamanca.
- In this year his Lordship was created Marquis Wellington.
1813. January 1. Was appointed Colonel of the Horse Guards.
- June 21. The battle of Vittoria—appointed Field Marshal, and same year a Knight of the Garter.
- August 11. The battle of the Pyrenees.
1814. May 3. He was created Marquess Douro and Duke of Wellington.

NAPOLÉON BUONAPARTE.

As might be supposed, the approach of an individual so famous as Buonaparte, twice an Emperor and King, to the shores of England, was a subject of great curiosity to the inhabitants of the Counties of Devon, Hants, Cornwall, &c. The numbers of persons who, in boats, visited the *Bellerophon*, while he was on board her, were very great: towards evening, at which time he was usually seen walking the deck, they sometimes amounted to several thousands.

The seamen of the *Bellerophon* adopted a curious mode to give an account to the anxious spectators in the boats of the movements of Buonaparte. They wrote in chalk on a board which they exhibited a short account of his different occupations—"At breakfast"—"In the cabin with Captain Maitland"—"Writing with his Officers"—"Going to dinner"—"Coming upon deck," &c.

We are sorry to say, that several accidents happened, among the crowd; for which reason, the ships were ordered to stand out a few miles to sea, for the purpose of transshipping him on board the *Northumberland*, which ship, was about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, bearing Admiral Sir G. Cockburne's flag; and is now charged to call at St. Helena, in her passage, and leave this *General* there, a state prisoner.

Government has given notice of this disposition, to all Foreign Consuls, and Foreign Courts: by the same notice forbidding the approach of foreign vessels to that island, while he remains there. Additional troops and attendants are on board the squadron that accompanies him: and it should seem that he has laid in an abundant stock of cards, books, and other amusements, for his supply when settled. We desire, that these cards may be well attended to, as we know the purposes to which Frenchmen often apply them.

Our readers are well acquainted with many particulars relating to the Island of St. Helena, as it has repeatedly come under our notice; also in the present volume; by way, however, of preventing their trouble, we annex a succinct

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

This island is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between the Continents of Africa and South America, about 1200 miles west of the former, and 1800 east of the latter, in lat. 15. 55. S. lon. 5. 49. W. and is held by the English East India

Company. Its circumference is about 20 miles, and it has the appearance, at a distance, of a rock, or castle, rising out of the ocean, being only accessible at one particular spot, where the town is erected, in a valley, at the bottom of a bay, between two steep dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with woods to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half vitrified flags. The country, however, is far from being barren; the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The valleys are watered by rivulets, and the mountain, in the centre of the island, are covered with wood. The soil, which covers the rocks and mountains, is, in general, a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs. The walks of peach trees are loaded with fruit, which have a peculiarly rich flavor; but the other European fruit trees and vines, which have been planted here, do not succeed. Cabbages, and other greens, thrive extremely well, but are devoured by the caterpillars; as the barley, and other kinds of grain, by the rats, which are very numerous. The ground, for these reasons, is laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which is surprising; and the island can support 5000 head of their small cattle. They have English sheep here, and a small breed of horses, with goats and rabbits. Their fowls are ring pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Europe, Africa, and the East Indies. The number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers, and about 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures by the Company's ships, in return for refreshments; and many of the slaves are employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful.

As we shall have occasion to notice Napoleon's arrival, when he has reached the island, we shall add no more respecting it, at present. Many anecdotes of his behaviour while off the British shore are in circulation, but we cannot answer for the truth of them. We have reason to believe that not so many persons were admitted to converse with him, as has been reported. We add, a few particulars which seem to be the most credible.

The following is a correct copy of the Letter which Buonaparte sent to the Prince Regent:—

Altesse Royale,

En butte aux factions qui divisent mon pays et à l'inimitié des plus grandes Puissances le l'Europe, j'ai terminé ma carrière politique, et je viens, comme Themistocle, m'asseoir sur les foyers du peuple Britannique. Je me mets sous la protection de ses lois, que je réclame de V. A. R. comme le plus puissant, le plus constant, et le plus généreux de mes ennemis.

NAPOLÉON.

Translation of the protest against his transportation to St. Helena, which Buonaparte presented to Lord Keith.

PROTEST.—I protest solemnly in the face of heaven and of men against the violation of my most sacred rights, by the forcible disposal of my person, and of my liberty. I came freely on board the Bellerophon: I am not the prisoner, I am the guest of England. Once seated on board the Bellerophon, I was immediately entitled to the hospitality (*Je suis sur le foyer*) of the British people. If the Government, by giving orders to the Captain of the Bellerophon to receive me and my suite, intended merely to lay a snare for me, it has forfeited its honour and sullied its flag. If this act be consummated, it will be in vain that the English will talk to Europe of their loyalty, of their laws, of their liberty. The British faith will have been lost in the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal therefore to history: it will say that an enemy, who made war for twenty years on the people of England, came freely in his misfortune to seek an asylum under its laws. What more striking proof could he give of his esteem and of his confidence? But how did they answer it in England? They pretended to hold out an hospitable hand to this enemy, and when he surrendered himself to them in good faith, they sacrificed him.

On board the Bellerophon at sea.

August 4.

NAPOLÉON.

The following are a few passages of the conversation which Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton had with Buonaparte when he was transhipped from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland.

Buonaparte, whilst remonstrating against his detention, said, "You do not know my character. You ought to have placed confidence in my word of honour."

One of the Gentlemen said, "Shall I speak the plain truth to you?"

Buonaparte. "Speak it."

—"I must then tell you, that since your

invasion of Spain no Englishman could put trust even in your most solemn engagements."

B. "I was called to Spain by Charles IV. to assist him against his son."

— "No : According to my opinion, to place King Joseph on the throne."

B. "I had a grand political system. It was necessary to establish a counterpoise to your enormous power on the sea; and, besides, that was only what had been done by the Bourbons," or words to that effect.

— "It must be confessed, however, General, that under your sceptre France was much more to be feared than during the latter years of Louis XIV's reign. She was also aggrandised," &c.

B. "England, on her part had become more powerful." Here he referred to our colonies, and particularly to our acquisitions in India.

— "Many well-informed men are of opinion that England loses more than she gains by the possession of that overgrown and remote Empire."

B. "I wished to revive Spain; to do much of that which the Cortes afterwards attempted to do."

He was then recalled to the main point, and reminded of the character of the transaction by which he obtained possession of the Spanish Crown, to which he made no answer, but took a new line of argument on the subject of his detention, and after much discussion, concluded by saying, "Well, I have been deceived in relying upon your generosity. Replace me in the position from which you took me," (or words to that effect).

Speaking of his invasion of France, he said with great vehemence. "I was then a Sovereign. I had a right to make war. The King of France had not kept his promises."

He afterwards said exultingly, and laughing, and shaking his head, "I made war on the King of France with 600 men."

He said, that in confining him as we did we were "acting like a little aristocratic power, and not like a great free people."

Of Mr. Fox, he said he knew him, and had seen him at the Thuilleries. "He had not your prejudices."

— "Mr. Fox, General, was a zealous patriot, with regard to his own country, and, besides, a citizen of the world."

B. "He sincerely wished for peace, and I wished for it also. His death prevented the conclusion of peace. The others were not sincere."

At one time he observed, "I do not say that I had not for twenty years endeavoured to ruin England;" and then, as if correcting himself for having inadvertently said more than was prudent—"that is to say, to lower you, I wished to force you to be just, at least less unjust."

Many other particulars of his behaviour are current. He seems to have done his utmost to parry the several reflections used against him for breaking his own promises, for employing various officers who had violated their parole of honour,—for insatiable ambition, &c. He was offered to be placed under any other of the Allied powers—the Russians; he answered instantly *Dieu me garde des Russes!* "God preserve

me from the Russians!"—It is likely that in the course of his voyage his real sentiments may occasionally betray themselves: hitherto he has been very closely on his guard. He seems to have no sensibility, or concern for any one but himself.

This is not to be understood as if he disregarded all persons and things, unless when they interfere with his *self*: as the following incident proves.

Previous to the moment of separation, Buonaparte gave some of his officers left behind a certificate to the following effect, which had been first drawn up, at the general request, by General Gorgaud, and then altered by Buonaparte himself and signed:—

"Circumstances prevent my retaining you any longer near me. You have served me with zeal. I have always been satisfied with you. Your conduct on this last occasion deserves my praises, and confirms me in what I had reason to expect from you. On board the Northumberland, 7th August, 1815. NAPOLÉON."

The words, in Italics, were substituted by Buonaparte, for: "In my prosperity you have served me with zeal, and by accompanying me in my adversity you have confirmed the good opinion I had of you. Receive my thanks."

List of the Suite of Napoleon Buonaparte, as presented to the British Government.

Generaux.—Le Lieut.-Gen. Comte Bertrand, Grand Marechal; le Lieut.-Gen. Duc de Rovigo; le Lieut.-Gen. Baron L'Allemand, Aid-de-Camp de S. M.; le Marechal-de-Camp Comte de Montholon, Aid-de-Camp de S. M.; le Comte de Las Cases, Conseiller d'Etat.

Dames.—Mesdames la Comtesse Bertrand and de Montholon.

Enfans.—3 Enfans de Madame la Comtesse Bertrand, and one of the Comtesse de Montholon.

Officiers.—Mons. de Plauatt, Lieut.-Col.; M. Maingant, Chirurgien de S. M. Las Cases, page.

Service de la Chambre.—M. M. Marchand, 1 valet-de-chambre; Cilli, ditto; St. Denis, ditto; Navarra, ditto; Denis, garçon de garderobe.

Livree.—Archambaud, 1 valet-de-pied; Guardron ditto; Gentilini, ditto.

Service de la Bouche.—M. M. Fontani, maitre d'hotel; Preron, chef d'office; La Fosse, cuisinier; Le Page, ditto.

Femmes.—2 Femmes-de-Chambre de Mad la Comtesse Bertrand; ditto de Mad. la Comtesse de Montholon.

Suite des Personnes qui accompagnent S. M.—1 valet-de-chambre du Duc de Rovigo;

1 ditto Comte Bertrand; 1 ditto Comte de Montholon; 1 valet-de-pied du Comte Bertrand. [39]

On board the Myrmidon.—*Officers.*—Le Lieut.-Colonel Resigni, Schultz, Le Capitaine Aume, Mesener, Pronowski, Le Lieut. Riviere, Le Sous-Lieut. St. Catherine.

Suite de S. M.—Ciprini, maître d'hôtel; —, Huissier; Chauvon, ditto; Rosseau, Lampiste; —, Valet de Pied; Joseph, ditto; Le Charon, Linaux, Garde d'Office; Orrini, Valet de Pied; Furneaux, ditto.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office August 29, 1815.

The labours of the learned have lately been much directed towards the illustration of that mysterious book the Revelations; in which they have found, as others had found before them, predictions of the present extraordinary times. Certainly there is one mark, that of hardened insensibility to the leading cause of political punishment, which well agrees with the prophetic suggestions of the sacred book:—"men were scorched with great heat; and blasphemed the name of God, who had power over these plagues; and they repented not to give him glory."—"They gnawed their tongues for pain, and blasphemed the God of heaven, because of their pain and their sores, and repented not of their deeds."—Prolonged impiety is the precursor of prolonged suffering. It would give us great pleasure could we announce a general sense of this, among the nations; and especially in that nation which at present is reaping the reward of its former misdeeds. But, sorry we are to say, that we discern more party than penitence in every motion, every profession, and every argument now afloat throughout the French dominions.

The Parisians complain bitterly of the payments and contributions demanded from them, by the Allies; but they willfully forget those they demanded from the same powers in their own country. They think much of orders given, and commands issued in the name of foreigners; but, were not they foreigners, in Berlin, in Vienna, at the Hague, at Amsterdam, at Ham-burgh, &c? and what authority had they, other than that of being the scourge of God, to strip Europe generally of property and comfort,—what authority superior to that of those who now call on them to repay a part of what they had forced from others by terror and violence.

Do they express contrition for having

formerly tyrannized over the nations?—So far from it, they still attach the notion of *glory!* to their destructive politics. Do they willingly return the spoils, the plunder, the fruits of their robberies, which they had collected as marks of triumph, and boast?—On the contrary, they regret exceedingly every instance of restoration; and deem *that* a robbery from them, which is nothing more than a restitution: they strain every argument with which their ingenuity furnishes them—and they certainly are an ingenious people—to persuade the right owners to relinquish their property, and to suffer the robbers to retain their prey.

This is a bad sign. There is no sense of moral rectitude, of civil and social honesty of duty, clear and explicit duty, in such pretences and subterfuges. Our inference is, that the calamities of that people are far, very far, from being arrived at their close. This inference is strengthened by the acknowledged difficulties of the French Government. The National Treasury is drained;—yet never was money so urgently in request. The army is directed to disband; but the army demands pay and arrears:—What! is the King of France to pay that army which Buonaparte employed to fight against him, to keep him off from his throne!

The contractors who furnished Buonaparte his military stores, also bring in their accounts, and make the King their debtor for the amount:—the civil magistrates, who were appointed by Napoleon, think themselves well entitled to hold their places, and suppose that they must be tolerated, if not approved, or even applauded, for their sullen kind of non-resistance to royal authority, very different from the alacrity with which they promoted the cause and party of the usurper. Nor is the King's Ministry without alloy of the same kind: the highest offices of the State are discharged by malignants, who very recently joined in flattering the hero whom they professed to have preferred above all.

What can be expected from such a heterogeneous mass of chaotic elements? We heartily pity the poor King. His crown is no object of envy. He *must* retain it: otherwise, for his personal comfort, he too, might abdicate. Duty and enjoyment, as they very often do, among crowned heads—stand in diametrical opposition to each other. His edicts are without effect: he has directed certain armies to be disbanded: they are not disbanded: he is insulted in his own palace: he knows not friends from enemies: he is

distracted by contrary counsels—he is not at home in his own metropolis.

The Parisians were uneasy while the Allied troops were quartered on them, as private citizens;—Barracks were built, to lighten the burden. Some of these were scarcely built ere they were burnt; it is very charitable to say—by accident. The troops dislodged, may now return to private houses. We cannot account for the reported better character of the British troops at Paris, over those of other nations; unless it be that Parisian recollection has not equal oppression with respect to them, on which to meditate. The Prussians are insulted; till, at length, they have received orders to do themselves justice. What will next ensue in consequence, baffles conjecture.

In the mean while, justice is slowly advancing. One eminent traitor, Labédoyère, who first, at the head of his regiment, joined Buonaparte, has been shot. Ney, the double dyed traitor, is taken; and is about to be brought to trial; to be succeeded, no doubt, by others. The worst is, that all Europe is held in a state of suspense whilst France is thus tumultuated; every nation suffers by apprehension, by recollection, or by sympathy. Much is expected from the representatives of the nation, now electing under Royal Sanction:—May their principles and abilities justify their constituents!

We are glad to see that the principles of Representative government are extending among the nations: and being of opinion that they tend essentially to national prosperity, and to the preservation of peace among mankind, we rejoice that they have, at least, the prospect of a fair trial: and we augur well of the consequences.—But, we do not expect—perhaps, we do not even wish for absolute unanimity:—advice is improved by being canvassed—by being opposed—not by being voted by acclamation.

If we turn our eyes homeward, the first incident that strikes them, is the removal of General Napoleon Buonaparte to St. Helena. Britain had never recognised him as "Emperor and King"; and though she had recognised him as First Consul, yet under that title to exile him unless in company with his conspers, the other Consuls,—could not have been taken as a compliment by France. We have also treated with him as a General; a distinction far superior to that to which in Justice he is strictly entitled. We have repeatedly warned our readers not to be precipitate in their judgements on the final destiny of this man; who began the world with

nothing, who never has cared for any body, and who now laughs at all mankind.

The character of Napoleon is gradually coming before the public. Several works have been circulated on the Continent, concerning him, which are little known here. In time they will instruct us. His late exaltation will do more towards distinguishing between the real friends and foes of the human race, than any other event, perhaps, that could have occurred.

The British Navy is rapidly dismantling, and is in a course of paying off: this shews the opinion of Government, to be that this portion of our strength is not likely to be wanted.

The British army is not following the navy: a great part of its power is assembled on the Continent. Nothing could have been more fortunate than the stationing such a body of troops in the Netherlands, as was there, previous to the irruption of Buonaparte. Public opinion ascribes to a like foresight, the present cantonnements of the British troops.

The courtiers have much to beguile their leisure hours, while dangling in expectation, by the discourses now circulating around the purlieus of the palaces: The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland are arrived:—will her Majesty receive H. R. H. ?—Yes!—no!—no!—yes!—no!

We state explicitly that the honourable and moral character of his Majesty's—and her Majesty's Court—has had and has a wonderful influence in saving this nation. We insist, that, had our public sentiments been a few more degrees debased, been sunk to a level but a little lower—not even a miracle could have prevented us from becoming a province of France.—Those who think this desirable, have only to dissolve one or two of the more virtuous (public) Funds of Society; and they may accomplish their purpose:—that moment may we never see! but we shall think it approaches if—

We should be glad if truth allowed us to describe all parts of the British Empire as being as quiet as home is; but this we cannot. The Indian Empire is so extensive, that it is almost beyond hope that every member included in the dominion, and every adjacent state should be completely at rest. In Ceylon, we have been fortunate in overcoming the King of Kandy, at once, without less—his own people were shocked at his cruelties. That island may now be quiet in all its parts: but Europeans must take care how they encounter the power of the climate. Extreme caution is indispensable.

In Nepal war continues, and even rages. The Nepaulese advance on our troops, meet them boldly, especially if protected by any slight advantage of ground: they throw up breastworks, they cut down trees, they obstruct the roads they keep up a destructive fire; and when they have done all the mischief they can, they take another position, and the combat is to be renewed, and to be maintained, with the same obstinacy, over again.—Moreover,

The strength of the passages between the Mountains is very great: many of the roads are impracticable to an army; but, the chief danger lies in the climate; the valley fever is the most formidable enemy. If sufficient progress is not made during one season, the invader must lose many months, before another opportunity of advancing presents itself. That this contention was avoidable, we do not say; but we sincerely regret the occasion of it.

We are not aware that the British interests are in jeopardy in any other quarter of the globe, numerous as our connections are. America will, no doubt, suffer her angry passions to subside; and as to her taking any part with Buonaparte—let her.

We heartily pity Spanish America, where every evil seems to exert its powers. What a melancholy picture!

It is likely that, before long, we shall hear something more definitive on the subject of Papal pretensions than we now are acquainted with—that it may prove peaceable we earnestly pray.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Aug. 21, 1815.

CONTINENTAL Commerce has lately been in some of its branches very flourishing, in others very languid and listless. It is clearly understood that the Continent is impoverished: that is to say, that its money is drawn off; and that its natural or artificial productions have not yet restored the fair balance, which honest commerce requires, to carry it on, briskly.

It is nevertheless true, that the Course of Exchange has attained, and supports, that height in favour of this Country, which is almost a phenomenon in these later years. We see the value of the precious metals also fall, to a standard not known of late; with every prospect of maintaining this standard.

Cotton goods, or rather, possibly, cotton materials for making goods, have lately been in urgent demand abroad. There is no apprehension of rivalry for long to

come, among the Continental manufactories. France is so disturbed, that her industry languishes; and it must continue to languish till her disorders give way to better qualities. We have heard lately of Cotton Works among ourselves, which acknowledge the clear gain of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ROUNDS within a space of time so short, as to oblige modesty to suppress it;—say, six months, or thereabouts. There is not the smallest doubt, whether the cotton market was exhausted, whether the mills were in full work, whether the men were receiving full pay, and the looser description of them spending it without a single thought for the morrow.

The supply was insufficient; it is scarcely possible to say what it is now, because so much had been contracted for before arrival: speculation also, had been in brisk activity; and opinion had fluctuated extensively. Considerable importation has taken place at Liverpool: this damped the market: the American buyers resorted to the manufactories and took off great quantities of finished goods; this raised the market. In general, what raw materials had not been *bespoke*, experienced a reduction of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The holders, however, put a good face on affairs; and think a short time will give them the turn in their favour.

A West India Fleet has arrived, consisting of 78 sail: of which 42 were for London. It is likely, that we shall not have occasion to mark the arrival of fleets of merchantmen from the islands, in future; as the seas being now free, single ships may run safely. There will always be an emulation to come first to market; and this will prevent delay. The demand has rather slackened; but, the causes of this are variously explained. Foreign Sugars have experienced some enquiries, and the Refined Market has felt more briskness than some other branches; this seems to mark the home consumption as keeping up tolerably fairly; while Exportation stands in need of a filip, to excite its activity and diligence.

Coffee has lately experienced such an abundant supply, that it is scarcely possible to form any decided opinion about it. Hitherto, there has been some spirit and more expectation: but, the vast quantity announced for sale (27,000 bags by the India Company alone) is felt to be more than the demand. On the other hand, the Commissions from the Continent have fixed such low prices at which to be executed, that the Merchants hold back strongly. If the prices keep up, orders

cannot be executed; if orders become more liberal, the quantity though great, will soon be disposed of. It is more than possible, that the Continental dealers will advance, notwithstanding the reports of poverty among their customers: for all will come to reflect, as winter advances, that shipments will then be under much less favourable circumstances.

The supplies of American articles are hitherto, far from abundant. Arrivals of Tobacco are daily looked for; 500 hhds. of Maryland are come in; but the market continues lively: opinion inclines to the conjecture that prices will stand steady, perhaps, improve. There are no American Ashes at Market. A few parcels of Russian supply their place.

The general expectation of very moderate returns from Greenland and Davis's Straights has had a great effect on the holders who want 50*l.* for Oil, lately worth but 36*l.* The average of the Hull ships, is taken very low: at only 56 tons.

Provisions are somewhat better: Pork is not overlooked, and good mess Beef finds willing purchasers. The Dutch have lately sent ten thousand casks of butter: this, with the expectation of large Irish Supplies keeps down the price.

Naval Stores, Hemp and Flax are falling in price. The great reduction of the British Navy, essentially effects these commodities.

AGRICULTURE.

The interest excited by the new Crop, as it appears at market, is considerable: the samples, as yet, are various: some fine, others middling. The produce of last year was certainly inferior to the average afforded by our country; yet it has held out, to meet the consumption; and those who pretend to know more than their neighbours, affirm that the stock now on hand, is enough to ruin not a few of those who have deeply speculated in the commodity. There is no doubt, but what this year's crop will very far, exceed last year's. The continuance of uncommonly fine weather, will afford opportunity of getting it into the barn in good condition: which alone is a prodigious advantage to both farmer and consumer. The corn also may this year be brought to market much sooner than usual: the harvest is far advanced in the south: of course, this will affect the present markets. What difference the abolition of the assize may make in the Metropolis, will be known in a few days. The Lord Mayor may be glad to be well rid of the burden.

The generally favourable state of the weather is noticed from almost all parts of our country, so far as the harvest is concerned. Cattle in general are heavy sale; and the markets are abundantly supplied.

What effects may result from the circumstances of affairs in France, is more than we can pretend to foresee; but, we own that we were not prepared, after the great boastings on the state of French agriculture to hear such complaints of the want of forage, as do now prevail.—The Minister of the Interior has taken advice, in regard to the quickest growing crops: he recommends to cultivators for producing forage, rye, oats, barley, millet, vetches, horse-beans, clover, buck-wheat, mustard, turnips, the *ruta baga*, rape, wild chicory, &c. The article deserves to be recorded; and moreover, it may afford a useful hint, in some future emergency.

Historical Chronicle.

REGISTER OF EVENTS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

From Jan. 1, 1815, to June 30, inclusive.

JANUARY.

1.—The amount of the National Debt bought by the Commissioners is £279,320,345 13*s.* 6*d.*

The number of ships that passed the Sound in 1814, was 8,183.

Swedes	2,758
English	2,319
Prussians	1,334
Dutch	551
Russians	495
Danes	475
Norwegians	82
Hamburgers	64
Portuguese	42
Spanish	22
French	12
Italians	9

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Vienna from Paris. The Congress still sitting.

Westminster Bridge illuminated with gas lights.

3.—Insurrections in the North of Italy, at Verona, and elsewhere, supposed to be fomented by Murat, preparatory to his advance.

The Order of the Bath enlarged, by command of H. R. H. the Prince Regent; and arranged into three classes, differing in rank and degree of dignity. The first class consists of Knights Grand Crosses, substituted for Knights Companions, the

number limited to seventy-two : of which, twelve may be a civil or diplomatic distinctions. The second class is formed of Knights Commanders; the number limited to one hundred and eighty : foreign Officers to the number of ten, may be added. The third Class is styled Companions of the Order; they wear a badge, pendant by a narrow red ribbon to the button hole.

6.—Fifteen officers in the army of the East India Company, added to the present list : with leave to increase the number.

12.—Common Council held for congratulating the P. R. on peace with America. Mr. Waltham moves the Address.

Petitions preparing in various places against the continuance of the Property Tax.

17.—A Chapter of the Order of the Bath held in the Prince's chamber, Westminster Hall : — Lord Cochrane's expulsion announced.

A disturbance at Paris, occasioned by the refusal of the priests of St. Roch, to bury the corpse of Mademoiselle Raucour, an Actress, in holy ground. The King orders his almoner to perform the rites : — the populace disperse.

The American ship President, taken by the Endymion, Capt. Hope, a-head of a British squadron, off Sandy Hook.

21.—The remains of Louis XVI. and his queen Maria Antoinette, recovered from the burying ground of La Magdalene, at Paris, and removed in a solemn manner to the royal vaults at St. Denis, after a lapse of twenty two years.

FEBRUARY.

Many meetings were held in the course of this month, to petition Parliament against the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws.

7. The Court Martial held at Winchester on Sir John Murray, respecting the affair at Tarragona, June 12, 1813, closed, by forming its opinion, that Sir John had unnecessarily abandoned part of his stores ; but acquitting him of the rest of the charges alledged against him.

17. Treaty of peace with America, signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, ratified at Washington, in America.

11. Successful attack by the British on Fort Mobile in West Florida, on the Gulph of Mexico. The news of peace arrived immediately afterwards. The British forces were, therefore, withdrawn.

MARCH.

1. Buonaparte landed in France, from the island of Elba : — on the 8th he arrived at Lyons : on the 19th at Fontainebleau, on his way to Paris.

6. Lord Cochrane escapes from the

King's Bench Prison. A reward of 1,000l. offered for apprehending him.

Beginning on this day in the evening, a mob surrounded the Houses of Parliament, and proceeded to acts of violence. Several lives were lost at the door of the House of Commons. The house of Mr Robinson (mover of the Corn Regulations) was destroyed, and the soldiers firing in their own defence a man was killed, &c. These outrages lasted several days.

7. Supplement to the London Gazette contains an account of the failure of the attack on New Orleans. The position taken and strengthened by the Americans, was impracticable, owing to a creek of water, and to the delay it occasioned. — Major-Gen. Sir E. M. Pakenham, fell in the attack, having galloped on before his troops. The second in command Major-Gen. Gibbs, was also mortally wounded : the army retreated, and re-embarked.

13. Declaration of the Allied Powers, in the Congress, at Vienna, that they will maintain the King of France, against Buonaparte.

16. The King of France went in great state to the Chamber of Deputies, and informed the assembly of the state of his Kingdom.

19. An attempt made at Vienna, by about forty Frenchmen, to carry off young Napoleon.

20. The last *Royal Moniteur*, issued at the Thuilleries.

21. The first *Imperial decree* issued from the Thuilleries.

The King of France retired to Lisle; and ultimately to Ghent.

23.—Another Declaration of the Allies against Napoleon Buonaparte : in which he is outlawed, as having violated his solemn engagements and former abdication.

26.—At Buonaparte's Lever, the Council of State present a document, declaring that his abdication was not valid ; it having been obtained without consulting the nation. The re-establishment of the Bourbons is declared illegal ; and every blessing is anticipated from the return of the Emperor. This example was followed by other public bodies.

30.—Murat, King of Naples, after violating the Pope's territories, and driving the Pope from Rome to Florence, attacked the Austrian posts in the North of Italy.

APRIL.

4.—Buonaparte writes letters which he calls *pacific* to all the sovereigns of Europe, they are returned unopened.

He proposes to mortgage the remaining property of the Communes for one fourth of its estimated value. The citizens of each

Commune are invited to advance the money.

Popular commotions are taking place in various parts of France.

Charles IV. of Spain resigns his throne to his Son, by treaty, on condition of being allowed 12,000,000 reals *per Ann.* and payment of his debts 1,500,000 fr.

9.—A very high tide. The Severn overflows the neighbourhood of Gloucester, and does extensive damage.

12.—Austrian declaration of War against Murat, King of Naples, published.—Murat replied to previous questions of Austria, that he considered the cause of Napoleon as his own.

30.—Burlington House sold by auction for £75,000.

MAY.

9 The Gazette contains accounts of Military proceedings in the Chesapeake, by the squadron under the command of Sir A. Cochrane, &c. The town of Rappahannock taken : also Farnham, and others.

11.—The Melpomene, a French frigate, captured in attempting to violate the blockade of Naples, by H. M. S. Rival: she had 25 killed, and 50 wounded.

Three more of the British squadron stood into the Bay of Naples, and threatened to bombard that city. Madame Murat capitulated for the safety of the capital. Murat, himself, escaped by night from the fury of the mob.

17.—Gazette account of the attack on Fort Kalunga, against the Nepaulese; this attack failed; but, the fort was afterwards abandoned. Major Gen. Gillespie, the British Commander, fell in the attack.

23.—The first stone of the Southwark bridge laid.

JUNE.

2.—A fever which had prevailed at Cambridge, and had frightened away almost all the Students, and many of the inhabitants of the Town, is now reported by the faculty, to have completely subsided.

4.—Battles in France between the Royalists in La Vendee, and the adherents of Napoleon.

7.—Buonaparte goes in state to the Chamber of Representatives, to open the Session of the new Chambers, chosen under his authority. His speech declares, that he is "now going to commence a Constitutional Monarchy."

9.—The *Champ de Mai*, at Paris: the new Constitution accepted, under the name of "An Additional Act to the Constitution of the French Empire. Oaths by the *Emperor!*—by the Senate; by the Army, &c. &c. on all sides.

11.—Addresses from the two Chambers presented to Buonaparte.

12.—At four o'clock in the morning Buonaparte quits Paris for the Army in Flanders.

15.—At day-light Buonaparte attacks the Prussians on the Sambre.

16. A severe battle between the French and Prussians: Buonaparte claims a victory.

18.—Battle of Waterloo. Buonaparte's victory turned into a defeat, with the loss of all his army, [130,000] except one corps and stragglers.

17.—The King of the Two Sicilies returns to Naples, his Capital, after an absence of nine years.

20.—Buonaparte arrives at Paris, in the midst of the rejoicings of the Parisians, for his successes against the Prussians, on the 16th, to relate the news of his entire defeat on the 18th. He arrives at 11 o'clock at night: the consternation the next morning is inconceivable. His abdication soon follows, and King Louis returns to his Capital. The Allied troops enter Paris.

Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies

BANKRUPTS, July 8.

- Cole J. B. Oxford-street, grocer. *Sols.* Pownalls, Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons.
 Champness J. King's Road, Fulham, fruiterer. *Sol.* Jones, Sile-lane, Queen-street.
 Dalton S. Hampstead, corn dealer. *Sols.* Bovill and Co. New Bridge-street.
 Dawson B. and J. Manchester, merchants. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Keene J. W. Birmingham, factor. *Sol.* Jennings, Temple.
 Morgan E. Knighton, Radnor, woolstapler. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Mayhew J. jun. St. Osyth, Essex, miller. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Noble J. Bucklersbury, merchant. *Sol.* Allingham, St. John's-square.
 Postans W. Birmingham, brassfounder. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Payne W. Haberdasher's Walk, Shoreditch, victualler. *Sol.* Duncan, Holborn Court.
 Renary J. Leeds, tarpawling manufacturer. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.
 Stubley W. Surlfleet, Lincolnshire, shoemaker. *Sol.* Gaunt, Lamb's Conduit-street.
 Stuart R. J. Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, merchant. *Sol.* Yarnan, Arundel-st. Strand.
 Search F. Clerkenwell Green, feather bed manufacturer. *Sol.* Anthony, Hatton Garden.
 Wyatt F. Plymouth, grocer. *Sol.* Donne, New Inn.
 Warwick S. Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-st. linen-draper. *Sol.* Lawledge, Gray's Inn-lane.

CERTIFICATES, July 29th.

- W. Ramsay, of Little Thames-street, Middlesex, provision-merchant. G. Lawrence and R. Smith, of Gun-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, silk weavers. M. Thompson, of Penrith, Cumberland, check manufacturer. R. Cousins, late of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex, patent lamp manufacturer. J. Hughes and R. Challen, late of Storrington, Sussex, common brewers. C. T. Chivers, of Stone, Staffordshire. S. Redding, Hereford, butcher. B. R.

Goakman, of Princes-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, printer. J. A. Deschamps, of Howard's-place, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, engine turner. R. Walnew, of Liverpool, liquor dealer. T. Lovewell, late of Barbican, London, bookseller. J. Hayward, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, maltster. S. Whitwell, of Coventry, surgeon.

BANKRUPTS, July 11.

Higgs W. of Ben-yard, Fish-street-hill, London, silk hat manufacturer.

Solomon D. of Queen-street, Birmingham, hardwareman.

Blakey E. New Bond-street, milliner. Sol. Keene, Furnival's Inn.

Dunn J. of Liverpool, draper. Sol. Chester, Staple Inn.

Heale T. Subbington, Southampton, dealer. Sol. Druce, Bulwer-square.

Scott B. Bristol, contractor. Sols. Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Thompson and Swift, Little Bolton, Lancaster, iron founders. Sol. Meddowcroft, Lincoln's Inn.

Willes T. Marlborough, Wilts, builder. Sol. Eyre, Gray's Inn-square.

Williams W. H. of Caerphilly, Monmouth, shopkeeper.

Watson S. late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. Sol. Acheson, Great Winchester-st.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 1.

R. H. Cartcheon, of Liverpool, merchant. M. Buckle, of York, woolstapler. L. Churchyard, of Fressingfield, Suffolk, grocer. R. Moon, of Liverpool, merchant. T. Marshall, Blackwater, Southampton, grocer. E. Hudson, late of Gibraltar, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, July 15.

Hatful James, the elder, New Cross, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

Atkinson B. Doucater, millwright. Sol. Blake-lock, Serjeant's Inn.

Atkins W. sen. Atkins W. jun. and Atkins S. of Chipping Norton, bankers. Sols. Loges and Co. Temple.

Blundell and Jones, Nicholas-lane, merchants. Sol. Partridge, Blackman-street, Southwark.

Ewbank H. Aldermanbury, warehouseman. Sol. Castle, Curator-street.

Fangoin H. Bristol, grocer. Sol. Williams, Red Lion-square.

Goodwin J. of the Pant, parish of Llanilwchaïr, Mon gomery, flannel merchant. Sol. Pearce, Salisbury-square.

Laws W. Ellingham, Norfolk, horse dealer. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Morgan E. Knighton, Radnor, woolstapler. Sol. Begg, Southampton Buildings.

Mayor C. Somerset-street, Portman-sq. builder. Sol. Bowden, Angel-court, Throgmorton-st.

Maughan H. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, baker. Sol. Hartley, New Bridge-street.

Oakes J. Warford-court, Throgmorton-street, stock broker. Sols. Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.

Pearce H. Redruth, Cornwall, grocer. Sols. Poole and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Pyke T. sen. Pyke T. jun. and Pyke J. Bridge-water, bankers. Sols. Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Reeve J. Bermondsey-street, victualler. Sol. Partridge, Blackman-street.

Serjeant J. Southampton-street, Strand, tailor. Sol. Phipps, Aldersgate-street.

Scott T. Ware Park Mill, Hertford, miller. Sols. Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Wilson and Hague, Cock Brook, Lancashire. Sol. Edge, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 5.

J. S. Friedberg, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-st. merchant. W. G. Barnard, Fore-street, Lambeth, barge builder. C. Robinson, Huddersfield, butcher. W. Mackenzie, St. Martin's-lane, Chinaman. W. Bell, Clement's-lane, Lombard street, silversmith. H. Taylor and J. Vining, Bristol, grocers. N. A. Cowper, Barton Bendish, Norfolk, miller. W. Stanmers, Listen, Essex, miller. I. Bannister, Newington Butts, silversmith. D. Lisle, jun. of Newcastle upon Tyne, cabinet maker. T. Dent, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. J. Ansdell, Liverpool, timber merchant. C. Roe, St. Mary Axe, hardwareman. T. Payn, jun. Lendham, Kent, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—July 18.

Broughton B. Curran Road, Middlesex, jeweller. Sol. Williams, Red Lion-st. Holborn.

Cooper J. King's Mills, near Wrexham, miller. Sol. Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Chisnall and Ward, Ipswich, maltsters. Sol. Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.

Darby W. Liverpool, draper. Sol. Windle, Bedford Row.

Dorner M. Fleur-de-lis-street, Spitalfields, soap maker. Sol. Concanon, Great Prescott-street. Goodman's-fields.

Ellis and Alder, Crooked-lane, merchants. Sol. Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

Higgs W. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, hat manufacturer. Sol. Harvey, Devonshire-st. Bishopsgate-street.

Kerr & Sharp, Newcastle under Lyme, drapers. Sol. Wilson, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Lockier T. Ayliffe Buildings, Harpur-street, Kent Road, merchant. Sol. Harvey, Devonshire-street.

Lassock J. Hilgay, Norfolk, shopkeeper. Sols. Willis and Co. Wornford-court.

Neate J. Calne, Wilts, woolstapler. Sol. Nethersole, Essex-street, Strand.

Porri J. Hotwells, near Bristol, wine merchant. Sols. Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Phillips P. King-street, Bartholomew Close, merchant. Sol. Nind, Throgmorton-street.

Parker G. Bawdrip, Somerset, merchant. Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Williams W. H. Caerphilly, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. Sol. Pearson, Pump-court, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 8.

P. Hewitt, of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, vintner. W. Solomon, of Middlesex-st. Whitechapel, London, fishmonger. G. Hesse, of the Commercial Sale Rooms, sugar broker. E. Le Roy and T. Le Roy, of Jernyn-street, Middlesex, fruiterers. J. Reilly, of Hart street, Crouchfriars, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, July 22

Rattray J. Chelsea, baker.

Sirawy T. Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Coale M. Thorney-street, Bloomsbury, taylor. Sol. Richards, Frith-street, Soho.

Cape J. Gravel Lane, common brewer. Sol. Young, High-street, Southwark.

Freeman W. Lincoln, shopkeeper. Sols. Willis and Co. Wornford court.

Gardner T. jun. Liverpool, draper. Sols. Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Halliday S. Manchester, commission broker. Sols. Shepherd and Co. Bedford Row.

Joyce J. Congleton, Chester, innkeeper. Sol. Wilson, Temple.

Ketcher E. Tharpe within the Soken, Essex, grocer. *Sols.* Chapman & Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Cheapside.

Kenworthy J. Stoneswood, Saddleworth, York, woollen draper. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.

Lunt J. Kirkdale, Lancaster, master carpenter. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Pring J. sen. Crediton, Devon, tanner. *Sol.* Andros and Co. Warrford-court.

Sparkes W. jun. Cosham, Southampton, iron founder. *Sol.* Pownall, Staple Inn.

Smith F. Shoreham, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Whitehouse W. Tewkesbury, Gloucester, linen draper. *Sol.* Allen, Berner's street, Oxford st.

Walker W. Walnes, Lancaster, dealer. *Sol.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 12.

P. Young and J. B. S. Brockhurst, Wapping, merchants. J. Taylor, Warwick lane, carcase butcher. J. Edelsten, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster. W. Durrant, Maidstone, tanner. J. M. Stephens, Portsmouth, jeweller. J. L. Blackwell, Derby, corn dealer. R. Turner, jun. Hurstperpoint, Sussex, butcher. W. W. Eagle, and W. Barnard, Gloucester Terrace, New Road, Whitechapel, soap manufacturers. E. Messer, Gagingwell, Oxford, farmer. J. L. Lucas, Gosport, contract butcher.

BANKRUPTS, July 25.

Andrews P. Tottenham Court Road, ironmonger. *Sol.* Oldham, Earl street, Blackfriars.

Brook and Lister, Baildon, York, cotton spinners. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.

Brooks J. High Holborn, saddler and harness maker. *Sol.* Griffith, Featherstone-buildings.

Croft J. Turner-street, Commercial Road, Middlesex, surveyor. *Sol.* Vincent, Bedford st.

Hazlewood J. Leicester, baker. *Sol.* Ince, New Inn.

Jennings R. Blankney Fen, Lincoln, horse dealer. *Sol.* Walker, Chancery Lane.

Mather T. Salford, Lancaster, innkeeper. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.

Mowbray and Co. Lothbury, bankers. *Sols.* Sweet, Basinghall-street.

Parry J. & M. Marsden, Herefordshire, dealers in wool. *Sols.* Fladgate and Co. Essex street.

Parmenter W. Wepstead, Suffolk, miller. *Sol.* Stevens, Gray's Inn.

Sandeman A. M. Lothbury, warehouseman. *Sols.* Robinson and Hine, Charter House-sq.

Walton H. Nottingham, hosier. *Sols.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.

Woodburn M. Preston, shoemaker. *Sols.* Cross and Co. Preston.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 15.

J. Shepherd, Sutton, Yorkshire, ship builder.

P. Jones & W. Appleton, Liverpool, saddlers.

D. P. Taylor, Portsmouth, dealer in horses. T. Nott, Tichborne street, Piccadilly, hatter. R. Rowley, Newcastle upon Tyne, cork cutter.

T. Cooper, Manchester, coach maker. H. Thorn, Colchester, rag merchant. J. Gordon, Gosport, bookseller. W. Page, of Kentish Town, builder. A. Heurtley, Portsmouth, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—July 29.

Coles G. and C. Tower-street, brokers. *Sols.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street.

Frankland F. Oxford-street, linen draper. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

Fox A. jun. Plymouth, ship owner. *Sol.* Kiss, Earl street, Blackfriars.

Hall E. Newton, Lancaster, cotton manufac-

turer. *Sol.* Edge, St. Ann's-street, Manchester.

Latham J. Birmingham, boot and shoemaker. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Stokes Henry, Throgmorton-street, merchant. *Sol.* Burfoot, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Thomson O. Oxford street, Middlesex, corn dealer. *Sol.* Wills, Henrietta street, Brunswick Square.

Wood J. Manchester, calico printer. *Sol.* Shaw, Cursitor-street.

Waghorn T. Chatham, butcher. *Sols.* Aubrey and Co. Took's Court, Chancery-lane.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 19.

R. Shepard, of Chandos-street, Covent Garden Middlesex, upholsterer. R. Drake, of Teignmouth, Devon, ironmonger. W. Kaye, of Liverpool, paper dealer. S. Noel, late of Rio Janerio, South America, merchant. T. Hobson, Spilsby, Lincoln, dealer. W. Williams, of Meinke, Llangendeirne, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. T. Trawley, of Swallow-street, Middlesex, victualler. R. Lewis, of Watling-street, London, wax chandler.

SCOTLAND.

SEQUESTRATIONS.—FEBRUARY.

Alexander H. of Leith, surgeon and druggist.

Laird A. of Leith, fish curer and cooper.

Main P. of Edinburgh, painter.

Mather A. of Lockhead, cattle dealer.

Miller W. Pasland, cattle dealer.

Mitchell J. of Peterhead, merchant.

MARCH.

Air W. of Coldstream, merchant.

Alexander P. cattle dealer.

Allan W. of Leith, merchant.

Bissland and Company.

Batley A. of Broomhead, Perth, cattle dealer.

Broun and Co. Edinburgh, merchants.

Campbell and Son, of the Wick, merchants.

Gibson and Co. of Leith, merchants.

Gibson J. Edinburgh, victualler.

Lyal A. of Ayrton, merchant.

Murray W. of Keithcock, tenant.

Morton and Cargill, of Edinburgh, merchants.

Pedis and Co. Glasgow, carvers and gilders.

Ramsay W. of Edinburgh, builder.

Robertson D. of Longierait Mill.

Reid J. of Charlestown, merchant and innkeeper.

Scott and Co. of Edinburgh, wine merchants.

Sanders J. of Leith, merchant and cooper.

Thomson and Co. of Leith and Edinburgh, merchants.

The Elie Soap Company, and B. B. Niven.

Wilkinson A. fish curer & cooper, in the Wick.

APRIL.

Burt J. and T. East Wemys, cattle dealers.

Fairley W. Fairley, grocer and spirit dealer.

Hay J. Leith, jeweller and merchant.

Hector J. Aberdeen, merchant.

Morrison J. Edinburgh, tea dealer.

McMaster R. Mounteur Mill, miller and grain dealer.

McPherson D. Colinsburgh, seedsman.

Robb and Son, Dumfries, cabinet makers.

Shiells W. of Dalkeith, nurseryman.

Wallage D. and G. Woodral, cattle dealers.

MAY.

Brown J. Irvine, merchant.

Craw J. underwriter and general merchant.

Courlay R. St. Andrew's, merchant.

Douglas and Co. Acharne, cattle dealers.

Galbraith and Co. Greenock, merchants.

Hutchinson and Co. individual partners.

Hamilton and Co. Glasgow, merchants.

Hutchinson and Co. Glasgow, manufacturers.
 Milne G. Stonehaven, merchant.
 Morison M. Leith, merchant.
 Nicholson J. Dumfries, carrier.
 Napier A. Glasgow, merchant.
 Provand W. Glasgow, merchant.
 Scott D. Forfar, grocer and spirit dealer.
 Stewart H. Leamabagan, cattle dealer.
 Sinclair D. Edinburgh, merchant.
 Turner G. Leith, merchant.
 Underwood G. Lockerby, merchants.
 Wilson and Co. Edinburgh, nursery and seeds-men.

JUNE.

Aitken G. and W. Glasgow, manufacturers.
 Bryden T. Dumfries, banner and skinner.
 Baker T. jun. Dundee, baker.
 Crawford A. Ayr, merchant.
 Dunlop J. Edinburgh, haberdasher.
 Dobson J. Glasgow, merchant and auctioneer.
 Elliott J. Hawick, merchant.
 Ewing and Co. Ayr, soap manufacturers.
 Fleming J. Paisley, cartwright.
 Gibson A. Kilmarnock, manufacturer.
 Henderson J. Glasgow, merchant and writer.
 Lerro George, Edinburgh, jeweller.
 McFarlane James, Linlithgow, vintner.
 Malcolm and Co. masters and booksellers.
 Muckle A. Leith, grocer.
 Renni J. Kironfield-by-Neilson, bleacher.
 Reid James, Langholm, merchant.
 Sutherland D. Edinburgh, builder.

IRELAND.

BANKRUPTS.—FEBRUARY.

Allen W. Skinner Row, Dublin, linen draper.
 Byrne and Co. Dublin, timber merchant.
 Best F. Cork, merchant.
 Chaytor T. Limerick, merchant and rectifier.
 Connell E. Dublin, haberdasher & dress maker.
 Douglass & Co. Belfast, merchants.
 Dunn M. Dublin, merchant.
 Elliott J. Mecklenburgh-street, Dublin.
 French and Co. Dublin, bankers.
 Horan W. Duke-street, Dublin, baker.
 Hymes S. Cork, oil cloth and umbrella maker.
 Haynes S. Cork, oil cloth and umbrella maker.
 Hornidge and Co. Abbey-street, Dublin, glass manufacturers.
 McMaster S. Belfast, merchant.
 Merrick J. Cork, linen draper.
 Meyler W. T. Portland-st, Dublin, merchant.
 Nelson and Co. Dublin, merchants.
 Power F. Dublin, merchant.
 Sullivan, J. Dublin, paper maker.
 Quinton J. Gortadrate, tanner.

MARCH.

Coleman John, Dublin, woollen draper.
 Cooney Patrick, Dublin, dealer and chapman.
 Conner J. Cork, bookseller and stationer.
 Coulter J. and J. Meath-street, Dublin, cotton manufacturer.
 Cuddy E. Upper Bridge-street, linen draper.
 Coldwell T. and W. Cork, distillers.
 Hayes Mathews, Thomas-court, Dublin, smith.
 McCormick W. Roserea, shopkeeper.
 Murphy W. Stephen-street, Dublin, tailor.
 O'Shaughnessy R. Limerick, merchant.
 O'Keefe C. and J. Cork, butter merchants.
 Popplewell T. Cork-street Dublin, engineer.
 Robinson S. Tully, clothier and merchant.
 Scott Walter, Lisbellaw, publican.
 Shannon Peter, Dame-street, silk manufacturer.
 Shannon John, Dame-street, d. and ch.

APRIL.

Brisco James, Dublin, linen draper.

Binns W. Dublin, ironmonger.

Carrol J. Mary's-lane, Dublin, rectifying distiller.
 Colclough T. and P. Dublin, sale masters.
 Collier J. and I. Kevin-street, Dublin, coach and harness makers.
 Connolly M. Carlow, shopkeeper.
 Greenham J. Cork street, merchant and cotton manufacturer.
 Groomwell Patrick, Limerick, d. and ch.
 Harvey R. Youghall, merchant.
 Kivnan G. Drogheda, spirit merchant.
 Keefe E. Callan, widow, shopkeeper.
 Murray John, Dublin, trimming merchant.
 McKenna P. Kevin-street, Dublin, carpenter and builder.
 Maxwell M. Dublin, d. and ch.
 Mitchell J. Cork, coal and herring vendor.
 Myler and Co. Francis-street, woollen drapers.
 O'Hea J. of Grocer, spirit merchant.
 Purcell P. Cork, hardwareman.
 Redmond M. Kevin-street, Dublin, grocer.
 Rowan James, Belfast, druggist.
 Robison George, Moate, merchant.
 Ramsay W. Green Lodge, linen dr. & bleacher.
 Rooney J. South Great George-street, brush-maker.
 Sinclair A. Roughforth, calico printer.

MAY.

Barrett R. sen. Navan, maltster.
 Birmingham T. Castle-street, Dublin, retail woollen draper.
 Butler E. Essex-street, hat manufacturer.
 Bell W. Belfast, merchant.
 Byrne Hugh, Dublin, haberdasher.
 Bayley W. Cork, clock and watch maker.
 Clarke J. and W. Rutland, calico printers.
 Cormick John, Callan, brewer.
 Dalton S. Belview, Dublin, corn chandler.
 Daly S. Cork, spirit retailer.
 Ferguson J. Cider-court, Antrim, manufacturer of linen yarn.
 Hinds T. Upper Ormond Quay, shoemaker.
 Keays S. Cork, painter.
 Lang J. Newry, iron founder.
 Sallors and Co. Dublin, hardware merchants.
 Shaw and Co. hat manufacturers.
 Wily and Co. Cork, merchants.
 Whitesides S. Springhill, Antrim, linen draper.

JUNE.

Brisco and Co. Dublin, woollen drapers.
 Watson H. & W. Belfast, provision merchants.
 Wentworth W. Werburgh-street, Dublin, wholesale woollen merchant.
 Sheppard J. Portadown, merchant.
 Sutton Francis, Dublin, merchant.
 Thomson, D. Great Britain-street, Dublin, dealer and chapman.
 Williams D. Dublin, linen draper.
 Wilson John, Belfast, merchant.
 Brown R. Dublin, coal merchant.
 Carey T. Dublin, merchant.
 Cloran T. Loughrea, tobaccoist.
 Corrin C. Mullingar, merchant.
 Dorney T. George's Hill, Dublin, cooper and provision merchant.
 Darker W. Francis-str. Dublin, linen-draper.
 Fleming P. Bridge-street, Dublin, grocer.
 Jeffray A. jun. Eustace-street, Dublin.
 Lane and Co. Dublin, seedsmen.
 Newin J. and P. Prosperous, cotton manufacturers.
 Nehill L. Dublin, distiller.
 O'Brien D. Clonmell, shopkeeper.
 O'Connor E. Limerick, haberdasher.
 Purcell J. and E. Church street, Dublin, jaunting-car makers.

PRICES CURRENT, Aug. 21, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	15	0	4	4	0
Ditto pearl	0	0	0	4	10	0
Barilla	1	8	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	5	9	0	6	2
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	5	6	0	5	10
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	14	0	0	17	0	0
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.	1	15	0	2	1	0
Ditto, East-India	0	5	9	0	6	0
Coffee, fine bond	5	0	0	5	4	0
Ditto ordinary	3	6	0	3	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	5	0	2	8
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	7	0	1	9
Ditto Smyrna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	1	1	0	1	2
Currants, Zant	4	0	0	4	8	0
Elephants' Teeth	27	0	0	33	0	0
— Scrivelloes	18	0	0	23	0	0
Flax, Riga	90	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	72	0	0	74	0	0
Galls, Turkey	13	0	0	15	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	2	0	3	4
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	8	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga,	47	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	45	0	0	0	0	0
Indigo, Caracas .. lb.	0	11	0	0	12	0
Ditto East-India	0	7	6	0	10	9
Iron British bars .. ton	14	10	0	15	0	0
Ditto Swedish C.C.N.D.	23	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	14	0	0	16	10	0
Lead in pigs	26	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto red	27	0	0	30	0	0
Lead white	42	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips	14	0	0	15	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	15	0	6	0	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	1	0	1
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. jar	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	75	0	0	78	0	0
Ditto whale	42	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	17	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	10	0	5	3
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	0	0	3	1
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	5	0	0	5	5	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	2	11	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	11	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ———, yellow	3	8	0	3	9	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	5	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	7	11	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	6	0	0	10
Ditto Virginia	0	0	11	0	1	2
Wax, Guinea	8	10	0	9	0	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	100	0	0	110	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	46	0	0	56	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	55	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira	30	0	60	0	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	35	0	0	0	0
Ditto Mountain	20	0	0	32	0	0
Ditto Claret for duty hogs	20	0	0	60	0	0

Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock,
Fire-Office Shares, &c. Aug. 24.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
<i>Canals.</i>				
Andover	85	—	82	—
Birmingham .. Div. 30L	690	—	695	—
Chesterfield .. Div. 3L	160	—	—	—
Chelmar and Blackwater	89	—	—	—
Crisan	2	5	—	—
Ellesmere and Dudley Div. 4L	83	—	—	—
Grand Junction .. Div. 8L	195	—	192	—
Grand Union	66	—	—	—
Grand Surry	50	10	—	—
Huddersfield	14	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	14	—	—	—
Ditto (new) .. 1 Pd.	14	—	—	—
Lancaster .. Div. 1	19	10	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool Div. 8L	218	—	—	—
Ditto (new)	167	—	—	—
Leicester .. Div. 1L	225	—	—	—
Montgomery	83	—	—	—
Oxford	499	10	—	—
Shropshire .. Div. 4L	78	—	—	—
Stratford	26	10	—	—
Stroudwater	232	—	—	—
Swansea .. Div. 10L	175	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	19	—	20	—
Warwick & Birmingham Div. 14L	270	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham	40	—	—	—
<i>Docks.</i>				
East India	132	—	—	—
— Country	45	—	—	—
London .. Div. 5	77	—	—	—
West India .. Div. 9	144	—	143	—
<i>Road.</i>				
Highgate Archway 50L sh.	10	—	—	—
<i>Insurance Companies.</i>				
Albion	£50 pd.	41	10	—
Atlas	£5 Pd	2	10	—
Birmingham 1000L sh. 100L pd.	200	—	—	—
County .. 100L sh. 10L pd.	25	—	—	—
Eagle 50L sh. 5L pd.	2	0	0	0
Globe	Div. 6L	102	—	—
Imperial 500 sh. 50L pd.	40	—	—	—
London Ship	20	—	—	—
Union Fire and Life 100L sh.	21	—	—	—
20L pd.				
<i>Water Works.</i>				
Chelsea	Div. 12s	12	5	12
East London .. Div. 2L	62	—	—	—
Grand Junction	34	—	35	—
Kent (old)	48	—	—	—
Lambeth	Div. 40L	200	—	—
Manchester and Salford	31	—	—	—
Portsmouth & F. rington	21	—	—	—
West Middlesex (Old)	28	15	—	—
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Strand 100L sh. all pd.	18	10	18	—
Ditto Annoties	9	—	—	—
Southwark Bridge (Disct.)	15	—	—	—
<i>Literary Institutions.</i>				
Russell 25 gs.	17	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	14	—	—	—
<i>Mines.</i>				
Butspill	7	10	—	—
Brit Copper Company	44	—	43	19
English Copper Company	7	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon, o'clock	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
June 21	55	66	54	29.86	52 Fair
22	56	67	60	,90	56 Fair
23	57	68	55	,91	46 Cloudy
24	55	70	62	30.00	55 Fair
25	63	72	63	,10	50 Cloudy
26	62	60	54	,12	30 Showry
27	54	60	55	,19	52 Cloudy
28	56	68	54	,18	61 Fair
29	55	71	60	,10	59 Fair
30	60	67	58	,01	64 Fair
31	58	66	54	,08	54 Cloudy
July 1	54	70	57	,20	56 Fair
2	57	69	60	,16	48 Fair
3	62	74	63	,23	66 Fair
4	67	75	62	,01	72 Fair
5	60	66	54	29.75	56 St. R.
6	58	67	52	,62	57 St. Th.
7	59	66	55	,87	59 Fair
8	56	68	57	,88	62 Fair
9	57	69	62	,89	60 Fair
10	56	70	58	,82	66 Fair
11	57	69	54	,52	57 St. Sh.
12	55	66	56	,54	42 St. Sh.
13	61	70	59	,84	66 Fair
14	58	71	60	30.13	60 Fair
15	59	74	61	,05	62 Fair
16	62	74	56	,05	47 Showry
17	58	72	55	30.00	49 Fair
18	57	66	57	29.90	40 Cloudy
19	56	68	56	,99	56 Fair
20	55	66	56	30.01	55 Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

[No material alteration.]

At 15s. 9d. to 1l. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.
 At 15s. 9d. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle
 At 1 g. to 1½ g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.
 At France;
 At 1 g. Gottenburgh. Home
 At 2gs. Madeira, ret. Home 2 to 3gs.
 At 4gs. East-India, Comp. ships.
 At 2 gs. Gibraltar; Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home the same.
 At 2 to 2½ gs. Leeward Islands.
 At 4 gs. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.
 At 2 gs. Western Isles, home 3gs.
 At 2½ to 3 gs. Jamaica. Home 3 to 4 gs.
 At 2½ to 3 gs. Brazil, home, the same.
 At 8gs. East-Indies, out and home.
 At 2½ to 3 gs. Malta, Sicily, &c.
 At 4 gs. Honduras,
 At 3 to 4 gs. Canada, Newfoundland.
 St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, 1½ gs. Home 20s.
 At 00 gs. Southern Whale Fishery out and home.

LONDON MARKETS.

1815. WHEAT.			
July 15	..	3,171 quarters average	63s 9d
22	..	6,918	65s 7½d
29	..	8,664	68s 2½d
Aug 5	..	8,856	64s 7½d

FLOUR.

July 21	..	18,852 Sacks, average	64s 1d
28	..	52,864	64s 0½d
Aug. 4	..	12,192	64s 00d
11	..	11,120	64s 1d

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	5	0	0	Ox Nobles ..	3	10	0
Champions ..	4	0	0	Apple.....	4	10	0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

		Beef		mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
1815.		s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	4 ..	5	6	5 6	6 6	6 6	7 0
	11 ..	5	6	5 6	6 4	6 4	6 8
	18 ..	5	6	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 4
	25 ..	5	6	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. .	135s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	146s
Leaves, fine	148s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.	142s

COTTON TWIST.

May 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 4d.
—No. 120	8s. 3d.
—2d quality, No. 40	3s. 1d.
Discount—12½ to 15 and 20 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
July 25.	.. 42s 9d to 44 3	40s 6d to 49 0
Aug. 1.	.. 40s 0d	41 6 42s 0d 49 9
8.	.. 45s 0d	43 3 44s 6d 50 3
15.	.. 43s 3d	45 0 39s 0d 49 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23d	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 20d	45lb. per doz. 26s
Crop hides for cut. 23d	Ditto 50 to 70.. 56s
Flat Ordinary .. 20d	Seals, Large.... 9l.
SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 90s.; curd 100s.	
CANDLES: per doz. 12s 6d.; moulds 14s. 0d.	

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	38	Palermo, per oz. 126d.	
Amsterdam, us.	34-8	Leghorn	52
Ditto at sight	34-2	Genoa	40½
Rotterdam	10-13	Venice,	22 30
Hamb. us. 2½	32 6	Naples	44½
Altona us. 2½	32 7	Lisbon	65½
Paris, 1 d. d.	22-20	Oporto	65½
Ditto, 2 us.	22-40	Dublin	10½
Madrid	38½	Cork	16½
Cadiz,	38½		
Agio Bank of Holland,		2 per cent.	

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay	Straw.	Clover.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Aug. 3	.. 5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0
10	.. 5 0 0	1 18 0	7 0 0
17	.. 5 5 0	2 0 0	7 0 0
24	.. 5 0 0	2 2 0	7 0 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 22nd JULY, to 21st AUGUST, 1815.

1815.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium	5 p. cent. Scrip.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq Bills.	Consols for Acc.
July														
22	—	57 7	57 7	73	86	85 1/2	14 7-16	—	9 1/2 p	2p	176	5d	1d	58 1/2
24	230	56 7	57 6	72 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	175 1/2	5d	2d	57 1/2
25	St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 7-16	55 1/2	8	—	—	7d	6d	57 1/2
27	229	57 6	57 6	72 1/2	85	—	14 7-16	—	8 1/2	—	176	6d	7d	57 1/2
28	227 1/2	56 7	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 7-16	—	8 1/2	—	174 1/2	3d	1d	57 1/2
29	—	57 6 1/2	57 6 1/2	72 1/2	85	—	14 1/2	—	8 1/2	—	175	2d	1p	57 1/2
31	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 1/2	—	8 1/2	—	175	2d	1p	57 1/2
Aug.														
1	—	57 7	56 1/2	73	85 1/2	—	14 9-16	—	8 1/2	—	176	3d	1p	57 1/2
2	228 1/2	57 7	56 1/2	73	85 1/2	—	14 9-16	—	8 1/2	—	176	1d	1p	57 1/2
3	228 1/2	57 7	57 6	72 1/2	85	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	176	2d	Par	57 1/2
4	228 1/2	56 7	57 6	72 1/2	85	—	14 1/2	—	8 1/2	—	176 1/2	2d	1d	57 1/2
5	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 9-16	—	8 1/2	—	—	1d	1d	57 1/2
7	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 1/2	55 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	3d	1d	57 1/2
8	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 1/2	55 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	3d	4d	57 1/2
9	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 1/2	55 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	3d	4d	57 1/2
10	228 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 1/2	55 1/2	7 1/2	—	174 1/2	3d	4d	56 1/2
11	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 1/2	55 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	4d	1d	56 1/2
12	Pr. Reg's	Birth	Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	224 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 7-16	—	7	—	173	5d	4d	56 1/2
15	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 7-16	—	6	—	171 1/2	5d	3d	56 1/2
16	224 1/2	55 6 1/2	55 6 1/2	71 1/2	83 1/2	—	14 5-16	54 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	8d	5d	56 1/2
17	—	55 6 1/2	55 6 1/2	71 1/2	83 1/2	—	14 5-16	54 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	8d	2d	56 1/2
18	—	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 7-16	55 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	4d	1d	56 1/2
19	225 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 9-16	—	7 1/2	—	—	3d	Par	56 1/2
21	225 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	84 1/2	—	14 9-16	—	7 1/2	—	—	3d	1d	56 1/2

IRISH FUNDS.

July	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 1/2 per cent.	Government Stock, 3 1/2 per cent.	Government De- benture 5 per cent.	Government Stock, 5 per cent.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal! Loan, 4 per cent.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
20	—	78 1/2	77 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	78	77 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	204	77 1/2	77 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	78 1/2	77 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1817	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—
28	—	78	77 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1816	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—
29	—	78	77 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1817	—	—	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON. July 28. to August 8.		NEW YORK. June 16. to July 7.	
3 per cent.	58	59	59	60
Old 6 per cent.	90	90	98	98
New 6 per cent.	90	90	98	98
Louisiana, 6 per cent.	98	97	99	99
Bank 3 Shares	—	—	—	—

B. J. M. Richardson, 22, Cornhill.

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS,
From July 21, to
August 19.

July	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions
21	56 75	910
23	56 50	925
25	58 75	955
27	60 50	902
29	63 50	1035
Aug.		
1	61 50	1010
3	61 75	1015
5	60 25	995
8	58 50	980
11	59 80	990
13	61 25	1000
15	62 40	1015
17	63 25	1035
19	60 75	1010

INDEX.

Abdication, Royal	142	Berthier	634	Crimea, A. Young	815	Emigrants, B. A.	996
Absentees, French	307	Berzelius	706	Crimea	403	Egipthaps	147
Academy, Florence	86	Bibliotheca	319	Crime, Progress	818	Euphorbium	41
Accident, Steam-eng.	1013	Bignoni, France	918	Criminals, Sermon	590	Eutropius	72
African Trade	377	Bigotie, Spanish	492	Coach Glass	699	Eustace, Paris	391
Africa, Park	308	Blanchard	610	Coal Mines	117	Exhibition, R. A.	478
Africa, John Campbell	32	Bleaching Powder	1	Cocoa Nut Oil	100	Exotic Botany	798
Albay, Volcano	628	Bog	641	Coimbatore	314	Exports	672
Alberti, Caffress	26	Bodmin Church	604	Coke, Norwich	92	Falconry	670
Alchemistical Philos.	67	Buonaparte's Letter	331	Cold, Severe, Moscow	288	Ferdinand, Superstition	89
Ale quantity	845	Buonaparte, Forbay	879	Coliseum	444	Ferris, J. Dr.	1041
Algiers, Dey of	619	Bonaparte	141	Colours, Ancients	622	Finances, British	100
Aliens	667	Bonaparte Discoveries	304	Colouring, Arts	82	Firdous	983
Almanach du Comm.	41	Bott, John	1036	Columbo Travelling	102	Fire, Calcutta	792
Almanacks	612	Bourn's Gazetteer	240	Commercial Chron.	161	Fisheries, value	671
Alphabets, Ancient	433	Bradley	72	Congress	137	Flora, Capensis	264
American Literature	609	Brief Papal	151	Conservatory of Arts	42	Flora, Rossica	262
Amsterdam Bank	142	Britannicus	118	Constantinople	446	Florence, Academy	86
Ancient Colours	807	Brown, J. B.	730	Contribution, Paris	287	Foreign Corn	192
Anderson's Russian Em.	79	Bregman	443	Conventual MSS.	257	Fore-hunter, aged	104
Andreas	259	Brown	160	Copenhagen	264	Fovey Harbour	667
Anglers' Guide	992	Brunswick	1005	Copenhagen Library	614	France, State of	572
Angouleme	336	Buchanan, R.	626	Copernicus	614	French Finances	922
Antiquities	592	Buchanan, Dr. C.	1035	Copper Money	649	French Language	81
Antiquities, Cambrian	57	Buffalo fight	104	Cornack	210	French Refugees	314
Antiquities, Danish	604	Bull, miscellaneous	189	Corn Bill	160	French Schools	489
Apple Trees	157	Bull's Names	132	Corn Laws	191	Fulda, Library	257
Apples failed	1012	Bundling	319	Corn, French, profits	142	Futler, Rev. A.	1041
Aqueduct, Java	166	Ba chell, W.	852	Cornwall, Mines	501	Funeral, Benevolence	318
Aqueducts, Paris	490	Burmah barbarities	636	Corporations, France	609	Giulotti	440
Architecture, Egypt	120	Caffres, Alberti	25	Cotton, Penang	105	Gallees, Islands	19
Arithmetical machine	200	Caisse d'Amortissement	43	Council of Health	43	Gamble	900
Armageddon	504	Calcutta	91	Cowper	129	Gazetteer	240
Armies, allied	305	Calcutta College	372	Cow-pox, Siberia	658	Gebhen	442
Armies, French	306	Calico Printers	147	Coxe on Tythes	71	Genoa	142
Armagerry	91	Calumbia Creeper	798	Crocodile	383	Geronimo	86
Arsaki on Fishes	204	Campbell's Africa	32	Cross-Bath Guide	69	German Encyclopedia	84
Asiatic Academy	446	Cambrian	148	Crown attempted	310	Geyer	264
Association, Mechans.	124	Cambrian Antiquities	57	Crowther, B.	1036	Gilchrist	300
Astrologer	791	Cambridge Prizes	846	Cydear	1012	Gilding Steel	442
Athenaeum of Arts	42	Cambridge University	539	Cyril, Patriarch	783	Gilles, ie, Gen.	795
Athens, Institution	84	Campagna Felice	932	Danish Bible Society	36	Gillray, J.	1042
Atkinson	739	Canal Carriage	504	Dardanelles	309	Gipsy Wedding	669
Average Wheat	102	Cancellari	85	D'Arenberg	308	Glenos Oak	817
Austrian Finances	925	Cancer, cure	142	Dartmoor	313	Glowworm	229
Babylon	751	Candy	1005	Davy, Sir H.	621	Godown	98
Bachelors	146	Carew, Rhinewreck	308	Dealtry	774	Good Hope, Cape	280, 801
Badeley, Dr.	618	Carnival, Paris	140	Debt, Russian	659	Good Luck	1013
Balenas, Bank	841	Carroui	86	Decay of Timber	111	Gopi	92
Banditti, Captain	307	Casan, University	444	Delille, M.	1037	Gosselin	84
Bank Notes	146	Cataract	115	Denon's Egypt	120	Gregoire	582
Bank of France	44	Catherine of Russia	53	Desgenettes	288	Gregory's Dissertation	65
Bank of Holland	142	Catholic Liberty	320	Devils' House	485	Gregory, Dr. O.	218
Barretto	278	Catholics	765	Diary, Williams'	579	Green, dyeing	611
Barrowdale	948	Celtic Language	257	Dibdin, C.	1038	Griffiths	773
Bast, Celts	257	Ceylon	101	Digestion	480	Grimm	412
Baths, Ancients	622	Challenges	286	Display	417	Guzerat	210
Balticaloa	102	Chapain Bros	132	Dog, Sagacious	318	Hail Storm	498
Baumgartner	84	Chaplin, Rev. W.	586	Doorga Pooja	792	Hamel, Dr.	89
Bear shot	506	Charter Stone	291	Douaniers	657	Hammer's Divan	264
Beautiful, Arts	612	Chasteler	87	Dow, James	1039	Hanbury	579
Bedford, Duke	936	Chemical Essays	936	Drainage, Holland	490	Haspinger	87
Bedford Level	149	Chemistry, Occult	67	Drury Lane Theatre	496	Helen, Island	628
Beef Steaks, race	91	Chesnut Trees	640	Duterra	454	Hermetic Art	67
Begging profitable	845	Chezy	442	Duties postponed	312	Hermopolis, Temple	132
Benevolence, Java	103	Chinese Agriculture	440	Dwarf, extraordinary	428	Herring Fishery	599
Bellerophon	837	Chinese Literature	411	Earthquake	102, 105	Heyne, C. G.	1043
Beluga	672	Chinese, Death of a	305	East India Postage	403	Highland Society	846
Bengal Chaplaincies	97	Chokelingmoo	93	Egypt, Architecture	120	Hill, Lt. Columa	663
Bengal, Indianan	605	Chowree Moottoo	93	Egypt, Champollion	183	Hindoo Poetry	300
Bennett, Rev. J.	246	Church Sittings	503	Ephraim, M.	1041	Hofcr	87
Bentkowski	86	Cranberry	818	Ellis, G.	1039	Holberg	441
Berneaud, Botany	83	Creech, W.	1036	Emmanuel IV.	142		

Hood, Sir S.	1042	Methodist Missions	319	Pomaret	805	Storm, Poonah	100
Hungarian Journal	85	Miller, Philip	843	Pompeii	958	Storm, violent	316, 317
Hurricane,	98, 498	Militia Bill	493	Pongal	93	Successive Operæ	45
Hurricane, Ceylon	799	Mind, G.	1044	Poonah	100	Swords, honorary	494
Hydrophobia	136	Mineral Collection	203	Poor Laws	589	Syed Abdulla	794
Iconium	84	Mineralogy	706	Pope quits Rome	399	Szanto's Journal	85
Idol devoured	309	Mining Company	147	Porter W.	1046	Talismans, Africa	485
Imperial Guard	650	Minstrels Request	130	Porter, quantity	845	Tartar Language	444
Infanticide	210	Mississippi	905	Potatoes, ed Crop	157	Taylor Jane	417
Insurgents, Wexford	320	Moir's Speech	265	Power, Musulman	230	Teak Timber	111
Inquisition	90, 302, 492	Montenegrins	144	Premium, Br. Institut.	474	Telegraphy	318
Inundation	317	Monsoon	100	Prize Money	160	Tennant, Pro. decease	141
Irish taught	324	Morent	613	Prussian Finances	924	Tequendama	115
Iron Bridge	312	Morrison	441	Ram, remarkable	506	Tessier, Thae	501
Iron Bridge broken	851	Moskwa's Address	337	Ramussen Dr.	410	Thank-giving Prayer	841
Isa Carus	1006	Mowbray Bank	1011	Rangoon	308	Tiger fight	104
Isthmus, Suez	287	Mudge's Trig. Survey	65	Rations, Paris	836	Tirhoot, Meteor	101
Jackson, J. G.	598	Mullingar Assizes	320	Reaping Machine	663	Title, Ancient	297
Japan, Account of	250	Musulman Empire	229	Red Sea	287	Thompson on Coals	117
Java, Slave Trade	93	Mutineers, Bounty	295	Reformers vindicated	69	Thorne Dr.	241
Jetteda Jaw	93	Naples	952	Religion, America	282	Thunberg	264
Juggernaut	96	Naples, ex-Queen	656	Remusat	441	Thunder, Extensive	139
Kalunga	796	Napoleon	314, 823	Rent, Nature of	192	Tonquin, Amer. Ship	805
King of Rome	305	Napoleonism	653	Rewah, Hindoostan	447	Tornado	98, 1013
King's Health	145	National Dress	142	Revenue	1010	Torpedo	607
Klaproth	614	National Guard	651	Review, Paris	1004	Totte Maze	404
Kopp's Medicine	84	Naval Promotion	145	Rich, Babylon	753	Townsend Rev. G.	504
Koizebue	261	Navy, French	653	Robert's Camb. Antq.	57	Tronquebar, School	143
Kyrllos	84	Nepaul	443, 795	Rodney Lord	1010	Transylvania	86
Labrador, Mission	335	Newfoundland	136	Rodriguez, Dissertat.	65	Travelling	500
Lace School	506	New Zealand	454	Romanoff, House of	59	Travels, Campbell's	32
Lattakoo	33	New South Wales	144	Roxburgh, Dr. W.	1046	Tragedy, Hungary	613
Levis	707	Nicholson W.	279, 801	Reule, Camer	142	Trigonometrical Dis-	
Leucadia	85	Noacolly	1044	Russian Emp Anderson	90	sertations	65
Licences refused	315	North Pole	98	Russian Finances	943	Tronchet, Paris	776
Lichtenstein	433, 783	Novel Voyage	290	Russian Sufferers	492	Troops, agst. France	305
Lt. H. Volunteers	841	Occult Chemistry	100	Saggio di Poesie	86	Tunis, Bey of	649
Lightning	799	Ode	67	Sahla	652	Tuscany, Robbers	143
Literary Fund	329	Ode	230	Salms, Duchess	880	Tynna's Almanack	41
Literature, Poland	86	Odu Odu	93	Salter	902	Tythes, Coke on	71
Lorente	90	Okkak, Labrador	383	Salvador del Mundo	146	Tythe's Petition	662
Loan, 1815	661	Ordnance and Stores	667	Sanscrit	444	Tyrolse War	87
Loch Ryan	320	Ostolaza	89	Sanscrit Literature	441	Van Marum	442
Locomotive Engine	461	Otaheite	804	Sarsfield	249	Vellce Ammay	93
London Stone	231	Whyhee	845	Savings Banks	671	Vendee	641
Longevity	129, 136	Oxford Degrees	846	Scharinger, deceased	488	Verdigris, Antidote to	488
Longitude, Algoa	135	Pallas	262	Scoresby	290	Verona Banditti	143
Lord of the Isles, Scott's	12	Papal Power	658	Scott's L.A. of the Isles	12	Vienna	137
Lottery	494	Pasquinada	85	Seal Catchers	279	Vienna, Treaty of	332
Louis XVIII.	572, 998	Parkes, Chemist	936	Seasoning Timber	111	Virtuosi, Italy	444
Lunatic Asylum	151	Parliament	854, 1021	Seatonian Prize	315	Volcano	628
Lunatic Hospital	1011	Paris, Commerce	41	Shark, Ireland	848	Wahabees	107
Lutchmi	93	Park, Africa	369	Shereef of Mecca	107	Wainwright L.	539
Macaulay	241	Parvathy	93	Shevally	107	Washington	135
Mace lost	310	Patents	1017	Ship Building	145	Waterloo	897, 997
Mad Dogs	136	Peace, New York	135	Ship Timber	111, 311	Water Spout	497
Madras	94, 95	Pearce on Laws	404	Ships Names	132	Wathen's Voyage	545
Mallet, Sir C. W.	1044	Pearl Fishery	452	Sinking Fund	310	Weley Barracks	504
Malo Garland	612	Pedestrianism	83	Skeleton Fossil	663	Well, under Sea	502
Malthus, Corn Laws	192	Penrit Agr. Society	480	Sierra Leone	241	Werner's Minerals	263
Map, Prussian	86	Penrteuch	263	Slave Dealers	144	Werner, Preacher	81
Marais	644	Personification	487	Slave Trade	582	Wernerian Society	290
Marriage	237	Periodicals, Denmark	440	Slave Tr suppressed	109	Weyland, Poor Laws	589
Matthieu	237	Peter the Great	53	Small Pox superseded	842	Whales	1010
Mauritius Bank	108	Petrouzopaulo	85	Smith's Prizes	148	Whales ashore	151
Mauritius, Bible Soc.	451	Phenomenon singular	317	Sonachellum	93	Wheat, Ceylon	453
Mauritius School	451	Pirates Malay	166	Soohrab	729	Whitehall Chapel	145
Mauty, Cardinal	1006	Pirro, Chart	85	Southwark Bridge	499	Wild Ass	113
Measles	673	Plantains	794	Spanish Sermon	89	Wild Beasts, combats	103
Meen's Operæ	45	Planetary influence	315	Spanish Subsidy	146	William's Diary	579
Memoirs, Napoleon	399	Plautus	419	Spekbacher	87	Wine Duty	313
Mendicity, France	141	Playfair	769	Spence on Corn Bill	192	Window Duty	145
Merinos	261	Poetry	129	Sponsors	660	Wright on Law	404
Meteoric Stones	793	Police, Metropolis	493	Statue, King's	58	Writing, Origin of	43
Meteor, Luminous	101	Polish History	260	Steam Boat	634, 1014	Yorkshire Society	669
Meteorology	666	Polish Music	260	Stone Pillars, Druidical	58	Young William	103

END OF VOL II.—NEW SERIES.

Hatfield and Twigg, Typ. Great New St.

CONTENTS.

NATIONAL & PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Bleaching Powder and Liquid	1
Report of Committee on	5
Bogs in Ireland, second Report of Committee on	177
Third and Fourth Reports	353
Herring Fishery, Four Reports of Committee on	529
Roman Catholics, Official Papers relating to the Regulation of	705
Lascars and other Asiatic Seamen, Report on	903

REVIEW.

Africa, Campbell's Travels in	32
Africa, Journal of Mission to, Park	369
Alberti, Description des Caffres	26
Alchemistical Philosophers, Lives	67
Almanach du Commerce, &c.	41
Anderson's Russian Empire	50
Angler's Guide, Salter	962
Antiquities, Cambrian, Roberts	57
Armageddon, Poem, by Rev G Townsend	564
Atkinson, Translation of Soohrab	739
Babylon, Ruins of, Rich's memoir	753
Bennett's Sermon, Claims of London	246
Berzelius, scientific System of Mineralogy	766
Bignon, State of France	918
Bourn's Gazetteer of Remarkable Places	240
Bradley's Eutropius	72
Brown's Inquiry, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown	730
Caffres, Alberti	26
Calumniators of Louis XVIII. answered	572
Cambrian Popular Antiquities, Roberts	57
Cambridge University, Literary and Scientific Pursuits	659
Campbell's Travels in Africa	32
Chaplin's Sermon on Execution of Criminals	586
Chemical Essays, by Samuel Parkes	936
Christianity, Gregory's Letters on	218
Claims of London, Sermon, Bennett	246
Commercial Policy, Corn Bill	192
Commutation of Tythes, Cox	71
Cornack, on Female Infanticide, in Guzerat	210
Corn Bill, Objections answered, Spence	192
Corn Laws, Malthus' Observations	192
Correspondence with Review, J. G. Jackson	598
Coxe on Church Property	71
Cross' Bath Guide	69
Dealtry's Sermon, London Society	774
Description des Caffres, Alberti	26
Display, a Tale, by Jane Taylor	417
Dissertations Trigonometrical Rodriguez	65
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown Inquiry	730
Eustace, Letter from Paris	391
Eutropii Historia Romana, Lib. VII.	72
Exposé comparatif de l'Etat de la France	918
Gazetteer of Remarkable Places. Bourn	240
Gregoire on the Slave Trade	528

Gregory, Olinthus, on Evidences, &c. of Christianity	218
——, Dissertations on Trigonometrical Survey	65
Griffinhoof's Maskers of Moor Fields	773
Guzerat, Female Infanticide abolished	210
Hanbury's Edition of Williams's Diary	579
Importance of the Corn Laws	192
Laws, Abuses of, Pearce on	404
Letters to Earl Bathurst, Playfair	769
Levis, England in the 19th Century	767
Lord of the Isles, by W. Scott	12
Macaulay's Answer to Thorpe	240
Malthus, Observations on Corn Laws	192
——, Restricting Foreign Corn	192
——, Enquiry on Rent	192
Maskers of Moorfields, Griffinhoof	773
Mathieu on prohibited Marriages	337
Meen's Successive Opera	45
Memoirs, Secret, of Napoleon Buonaparte	396
Mineralogy, scientific System of, Berzelius	766
Mission to Africa, Journal of Park	369
Mission to Labradore, United Brethren	385
Musulman Empire, History of	229
Naples, and the Campagna Felice	952
Nature of Rent, Enquiry on Malthus	192
Okkak, Voyage to, Mission	385
Parliamentary Portraits	593
Park, M. Memoir of Africa	369
Pearce on the Abuses of the Laws	404
Plautus	419
Playfair's State of Buonaparte's Plot	769
Political Statement of France, Louis XVIII.	572
Poor Laws, Wayland on the Principles of	589
Power's Empire of the Mussulmen	229
Reformers vindicated	69
Restricting Foreign Corn Malthus	192
Rich's Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon	753
Roberts's Cambrian Popular Antiquities	57
Rodriguez's Trigonometrical Dissertations	65
Romanoff, House of Russia	50
Russian Empire, Anderson	50
Salter's Angler's Guide	962
Sarsfield, an Irish Tale. Gamble	240
Scott's, W. Lord of the Isles	12
Sierra Leone, Dr. Thorpe on	241
——, Preface to Third Letter	241
Slave Trade, from the French of M. Gregoire	528
Soohrab, a Poem, from Firdousee, by Atkinson	739
Smith's Arguments on the Corn Bill	192
Spence, in favour of the Corn Bill	192
Statement of Buonaparte's Plot, Playfair	769
Successive Opera, Meen's	45
Taylor's Miss Jane, Display, a Tale	417
Thorpe's Letter to Wilberforce, Sierra Leone	241
——, Preface to Third Letter	241
Townsend's Armageddon, a Poem	564
Travels in Africa, Campbell's	32
Trigonometrical Dissertations, Rodriguez	65
Tronchet's Picture of Paris	776
Tynna's Commerce de Paris	41
Vainwright on the University of Cambridge	559
Walker, Col. abolishes Infanticide in Guzerat	210

CONTENTS.

Wathen's Journal, Madras and China	545
Weyland on Principle of English Poor Laws	589
Williams's, Kidderminster, Diary	579
Wright on the Study of the Law	404

LITERARY REGISTER.

April	72	July	598
May	249	August	775
June	421	September	972

FOREIGN LITERARY GAZETTE.

America: United States.

Activity of American Literature	609
Coach Glass, prize relative to	609
French Language Discouraged	81
Werner, Lutheran Poet, Catholic Preacher	81

Belgium.

Celtique, Recherches sur la langue, par East	257
--	-----

China.

Chinese Agriculture and Implements ..	440
National Appellation	440

Denmark.

Copenhagen Library, Oriental MSS.	440
Fine Arts, Gallery of Holberg	441
Gallotti, Grand Ballet, Macbeth	440
Periodical Works, New	440
Ramussen, Dr.—Catalogue of Oriental Library	440

France.

Beracaud, Theophrastus on Plants	83
Blaichard, Interesting Adventures of Scamen	610
Brunet, Manuel du Libraire	610
Champollion on Egypt	83
Chinese Learning, Public Lectures, Renssat	441
Connaissance des Temps, Vol 139	609
Exaggeration of Colors, Fine Arts	82
France not Inconstant	611
Gossehn on Ancient Geography	84
Green, for Dyeing, Prize, Ronen	611
Literary Pedestrianism, Bernaud	83
Literature, Loss to, French Books destroyed	441
Sanscrit Literature rendered public, Chazy	442
Trade Corporations and Companies wished for	609

Germany.

Ancient Conventual Manuscripts ..	257
Ahuannacks, Titles of	612
Bartholdy's History of Tyrolese War	84
Bauagacrtner's German Encyclopedia	84
Gebien's Method of Gilding Steel ..	442
Homer and Virgil, Natural History of. Andreas	259
Kopp's Annals of Medicine	84
Lichtenstein on Ancient Alphabets	433
Literature of Ancient Germany, Guinin	442
Musical Description of Moscow Burning	615
Writing, Origin of, Lichtestein	433

Greece.

Athenian Literary Society	84
Kyrrillos, Map of Iconium	84
Petrourapaulo's Antiquities	85
Pirro's Hydrographical Chart	85

Holland.

Ancient Papers and Documents recovered	443
Momentum of Light, Van Marum	442
Motive Powers of Fishes, Brugmans ..	443

Hungary.

New Journal, Patriotic Economist ..	85
Petke de Kis Szanto, New Journal ..	85
Theatrical Emulation, Prize for Tragedy	613

India.

Materia Medica of Hindustan	785
Ancient Oriental Writings, Lichteinstein	788

Italy.

Academy of Italian Literature, Florence ..	86
Booksellers, French, at Rome	444
Cancellari, Le sette Cose fatali	85
Carroni on Transylvania	86
Gerouino, Saggio de Poesie	86
Homer, Fragments of, Majo	613
Florentine Typography, Moreni	613
Virtuosi: Antiquities: Coliseum	444

Poland.

Arithmetical Machine, Sterns	260
Bentkowski, Literature of Poland ..	86
Fruit preserving, prize for	614
History of Poland	260
National Society of Music	259
Tragedy, prize proposed for, Warsaw ..	614

Prussia.

Map of Seat of War	86
Merino Sheep, Tessier, Thaer	261
Philomathic Society of Berlin	614

Russia.

Antiquities, Hieroglyphics, Sibir, Tartarian ..	262
Asiatic Academy, at St. Petersburg	446
Casan, University, Printing Office	444
Golownin's Account of Japan	259
Hamel, on converting flesh into animal wax ..	89
Klaproth's Travels in Caucasus	614
Koran, new edition of	444
Kotzebue's Proposed Voyage	261
Pallas, Flora, Rossica	262
Russian and Sanscrit languages connected ..	444
Sheffer's nomination to new expedition ..	89
Tartarian Antiquities	262
Voyage to West Coast of North America ..	261

Saxony.

Arsaki on the brain of fishes	263
Pent teach, critical translation of ..	263
Werner's Mineral collection	263

Spain.

Ostolaza Sermon, Ferdinand's superstition ..	90
Llorrente on the Inquisition	90

Sweden.

Prize Question of Royal Academy, Geyer ..	264
Scandinavian Society of Copenhagen ..	264

Turkey.

Constantinople, Literature, New Works ..	446
Coffee House, at Constantinople ..	615
Diven of Mahomed Schems-din-Habiz ..	264

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

Aqueduct, at Anjier, Java	105
American capture, retaken, New South Wales ..	801
Astrologer, punished, released, promoted ..	794
Batavia, Earthquake	105
Bengal, Chaplaincies of E. I. C. ..	97
Benevolence at Batavia, Bible Society ..	103
Bourbon, Slave Trade suppressed	109
Calcutta, Rejoicings, Peace, 1814	91

CONTENTS.

Calcutta, State of College at	272
Cape of Good Hope	20 801
Ceylon, Cocoa Nut Oil	101
Ceylon, Pearl Fishery	452
Ceylon, Travelling, state of, in the Island	102
Charity, Extensive, John Baretto	278
Coimbatore, Rejoicings, Peace, 1814	91
Combats of Wild Beasts, Java	102
Commercial Prosperity	792
Seal Catchers, Distressed condition	279
Cotton, Cultivation of, Java	105
Doorga Pooja	702
Duaterra, King of New Zealand	454
Earthquake, Batticaloa, Ceylon	102
Exotic Botany, Calumbia Creeper	798
Fire, Extensive, Calcutta	702
Gallagos, Islands, Colonized	110
Gillespie, General, Death of	705
Good Hope, Cape of, Taxes	280
Hurricane Tremendous, Ceylon	799
Hurricane, Destructive, Noarcolly	98
Insurance Society, the Globe, Calcutta	791
Juggernaut, Procession of	96
Lightning, Observations on, Decan, Bombay	799
Literature encouraged, Fort William	274
Madras R. joicings, Peace, 1814	91
Madras, New Year's Day	95
Malay Pirates Defeated, Captain Hall	107
Mauritius, Bank closed, State of Credit	108
Mauritius, School for Creoles and Blacks	451
Meteoritic Stones, in the Doab	793
Moirs, Lord, Speech, College of Ft. William	265
Monsoon, Change of, Violent Storm	100
Nepaul, Particulars concerning the country of	448
Nepaul, Particulars of some parts of the country	795
New South Wales, State of Colony	270
New Zealand, Progress of Christianity and Civilization in	454
Payment of Prize Money of 1803-4-5	100
Pearl Fishery, Ceylon, Amount of	452
Plantains, Method of Preserving	794
Pomarrée's Letter to Captain Walker	804
Poonah, Violent Storm	100
Progress of the Right Hon. the Gov. General	789
Rewah, Country of, Described	447
Sheerof of Mecca, Wahabees	107
Slave Trade Abolition, Consequences, Java	450
Tirhoot, Luminous Meteor	101
Tonquin, American Ship, Destroyed, Columbia River	805
Trading Voyage, S. America, the Mary Ann	100
Wheat grown in Ceylon	453
Wahabees, State of	167

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Angouleme, Duchess, Address to Bordelais	336
Bonaparte's Letters to Murat, &c.	511
Bonaparte's Letter to Sovereigns	331
British Finances	160
Declaration of the Allies, Vienna	158
Moskwa's Address to the Troops	337
Overture from Bonaparte	510
Prince Regent's Letter to Abp. of Canterbury	1009
Proclamation of Bonaparte to Belgians	827
Russian Debt in Holland, guaranteed by Great Britain.	659
Vienna, Treaty of	332

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Albay, Indian Ocean, Volcano	628
Animal Manure	673
Architecture, Egyptian, Denon	120
Average Wheat, &c. 1804 to 1813.	162
Baths of the Ancients, Sir H. Davy	621
Botanical Discoveries, Valuable	304
Britannicus on Coal Mines	118
British Institution, Premiums Proposed	474
Cataract of Tequendama, South America	115
Charter Stone, London Stone	291
Coal Mines, Inexhaustibility,	117
Colours of the Ancients, Sir H. Davy, 622,	807
Contribution Levied on Paris	838
Cement unchangeable, M. Thenard	674
Challenges among Military Punished, America	286
Chesnut Trees, St. Helena	640
Cold, Severe, fatal effects of, Moscow	286
Crimen, A. Young's proposed Settlement, in	815
Crime, Instance of the Progress of,	818
Cyril, Greek Patriarch, Letter on Greek, N. T.	783
Decay of Ship Timber	111
Denon, Egyptian Architecture	120
Desgenettes, Retreat from Russia	288
Digestion, Nourishment, Sorts of Food	480
Egyptian Style of Architecture	120
Exhibition of the Royal Academy	478
Oil and Water Colours	480
Firdousee, Life of, by Mr. Atkinson	983
Golenos Oak, Remarkable Dimensions	817
Helena St., Island, Benevolent Society	639
Hermopolis, Temple of, Denon	120
Indian Ocean and Mediterranean, Junction of	287
Locomotive Engine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	461
Merino Sheep Show, Sadlers	483
Mutineers of Bounty, Survivor	295
Napoleon, Dates of Principal Events	823
Letter to Prince Regent	838
Ney's Account of the Battle of Waterloo	832
Penrith Agricultural Society	480
Pole, North, Journey to, proposed	290
Rations of Provision, &c. to Allied troops in Paris	839
Religion, State of, in United States	282
Seasoning Timber, Modes of	111
Ship Timber, Cause of Decay	111
Steam Boats, History of	634
Teak Timber, Qualities of	112
Tequendama, South America, Cataract	115
Title to Land, Ancient, Lancaster Assizes	297
Thompson, Dr. on Coals	117
Vendee, Description of	641
Waterloo, Battle, particulars of	127
Wernerian Natural History Society, Edinb.	290
Wild Ass of India, Khur	113
Wills, Duty of making, in health, Dr. Baddeley	618

POETRY.

Cowper, Mischievous Bull	129
—, The Flattening Mill	129
"Drie erth drinkes ye dew droppe"	473
Four in Hand	472
Hind on Poetry, Specimen, Dr. Gilchrist	300

CONTENTS.

Ale, quantity brewed	845	Lincoln, Licences refused	315
Aliens, Deaf and Dumb	667	Literary Prizes adjudged, Scotland ..	1014
American Prisoners at Dartmoor, Inquest	313	Loch Ryan, new Light House	320
Antiquities, Danish, Spanish	664	London Stock Mining Company	147
Apple Trees degenerated, preventative	151	Lottery, Biddings for	494
Asylum in England to Napoleon ..	314	Lunatic Hospital, St. George's Fields ..	1011
Bachelor's Tax, escaped	566	Mace, Lord Chancellor's lost	310
Bachelors Taxes	146	Meteorology, Annual Report	666
Balances Bank of England Accounts	841	Methodist Missions, York District	319
Bank Notes in Circulation	146	Military Armour	844
Banks for small saving, Scotland ..	671	Militia Bill and War	493
Bath and West of England Agricultural		Miller Philip, Monument	843
Society	661	Mines new, discovered in Cornwall ..	501
Bear broke loose, shot, Edinburgh	506	Mowbray, & Co. Extensive Failure ..	1011
Bedford Level, Petition of Owners	149	Mulling r Assizes, Judge Day's Charge	320
Begging profitable	845	Navy, Extensive Promotion	145
Bibliomania, Livy—9501.	319	Norfolk Lunatic Asylum	151
Bodmin, Cornwall, Dilapidated Church	664	Northampton, Branch Canal Opened ..	499
Bonaparte on board the Bellerophon, Torbay	879	Norwich Poor Rates, Rental	500
Boston, increase, Statistics	665	Ordnance Stores, Issue of, immense ..	667
Brief from the Pope to Ireland	151	Out Ports for East Indian Trade	312
British Goods abroad, glut	500	Oxford University, Degrees	846
Bundling prohibited, North Wales ..	319	Patents, List of	1017
Calico Printers, Carlisle	147	Phenomenon, singular, Lady Louisa Packet	317
Cambrian expeditious Voyage to India	147	Phenomenon, Thunder Storm	497
Cambridge University, Prizes	846	Planetary Influence on Public Affairs ..	315
Canal Carriage, of Gunpowder	504	Police of the Metropolis	494
Catholic Liberality, charity	320	Porter, quantity brewed	845
Chancery Suit determined, Webber v. Hunt	666	Potatoes, Second Crop same year	151
Church Sittings sold, Hull	503	Prize Compositions, Oxford	505
Coaching, rapid Travelling	318	Reaping Machine Exhibited	663
Commercial Exports, extensive	672	Rodney, Ld. Monument to the Memory of	1010
Comparative Travelling, ancient and modern	500	Rum, remarkably strong	506
Contribution for sufferers at Waterloo	1015	Saint David's Day	146
Cloth Manufacture increased ..	1012	Seatonhau Prize Poem, Jacob	315
Crown, attempt to steal	310	Seyn, Inundation	317
Cyder dear, Crop of Apples failed ..	1012	School for making Lace, Scotland	506
Dartmoor, American Prisoners, Coroner's		Shark, Squalus Cornubicus	848
Inquest	313	Ship Building, Improvements in ..	145
Debt of Conscience, to D. Carrick	1013	Sinking Fund, Amount of	310
Decay, premature, of British ships	311	Small Pox, superseded	842
Devonshire wrestling, Whitsuntide	664	Smith's Dr. Annual Prizes	158
Dog saves a Shipwrecked Crew	318	Spain, Subsidy, paid to	146
Drury Lane Theatre, new arrangement	496	Southwark Bridge, First Stone laid ..	499
Duties postponed Payment	312	Sponsors, Remarkable Assemblage of	669
Dwarf extraordinary	498	Stage Coach Driver, Damages 450 <i>l</i> .	1012
East India Postage	493	Statue of the King, Guildhall	658
Ecclesiastical Challenge, Dean of Peter-		Steam Boat, Hull	1014
borough	495	Storm, Violent	316, 317
Encouragement of Arts, Society for, Prizes	663	Sutherland, Coal Pit, Spontaneous Com-	
Fisheries, increased value of, Berwick	672	bustion	672
Flowers, Melicious Robbery	505	Swords, Honorary, by the City of London	494
Fox hunter at 104 years old	147	Telegraphs re-established	318
Fresh water, well of, under the Sea	502	Tonnant, Professor, Decease of, at Bologne	148
Funeral attendance, Benevolence	318	Tornado, Horton, near Colnbrook ..	1013
Gipsy wedding, singular	669	Torpedo, Chatham, Col. Pasley	667
Grease from Books, to remove spots ..	657	Tithes, Petition on the Subject of ..	662
Hail Storm violent	498	Funnel, or Sewer, Regent's Park ..	499
Highland Society of Scotland	846	Vegetable Commemoration ..	843
Hill, Lord, Columa to	663	University Prizes, Oxford	670
Hurricane furious, but narrow	498	Waterloo, Thanksgiving Prayer ..	841
Iron Bridge exported to India	312	Water Spout burst; Torrents ..	497
Improvements in the Hebrides ..	1016	Weley Barracks, claimed by Landlord	504
Improvements in Ireland	506	Wellington Bridge, Edinburgh	1016
Insurgents, Wexford, seizing arms ..	320	Window Duty, decided case	145
Incident at Sea, singularly disastrous	498	Wine Duty, diminished produce	313
King's Health, .. 145, 310, 658, 1009		Whales driven on Shore, Skye ..	1016
Light Horse Volunteers, on Military Duty	841	Whales, 210, ashore at Tyree	151

CONTENTS.

Inquisition, Lines on, by a Young American Lady	302
Minstrel's Request	130
Napoleonic, Epigram	838
Public Emblems	473
"The Blast of War"	471
Young William the Brave	130

NATIONAL REGISTER.—FOREIGN.

<i>Africa.</i>	
Algiers, Dey of, poisoned	649
Charms and Talismans	485
Consecration of a Devil's House	485
Longitude, Correction of, Algoa Bay	135
Tunis, Bey of, assassinated	649

<i>America.</i>	
British Trade prosperous, S. A.	995
Canals projected, Lake Erie, U. S.	488
Chemists, Caution to, Scharinger, U. S.	486
Copper Money, Metallic Penny, S. A.	649
Emigrants, distressed condition of, B. A.	996
Fire, destructive, in the Woods, B. A. ..	996
Longevity, Henry Brown, 129, U. S. ..	136
Mad Dogs, St. John's, B. A.	136
Mississippi, overflow, inundation, U. S. ..	995
Peace, Effect of the News of, New York, U. S.	135
Personification of Mrs. M. A. Clarke, U. S.	487
Picture of the State of America, U. S. ..	849
Public Buildings restored, U. S.	995
Spanish America, connection with, U. S.	486
Valuable Botanical Production, U. S.	849
Verdigris, Sugar an Antidote to, U. S. ..	488
Washington, Loss at, U. S.	135

<i>Austria.</i>	
Austrian Property, Fine Arts, reclaimed	997
Attempt to carry off the King of Rome	305
Brewers, Monopoly of	305
Troops marching against France	305
Vienna, during Congress	137

<i>Belgium.</i>	
Extensive Dreadful Thunder	139
Waterloo, Battle, Particulars	997

<i>China.</i>	
Accident, unfortunate, Death of Chinese	305
Medicine, State of	488

<i>Denmark.</i>	
Bible Society instituted	306

<i>France.</i>	
Absentees, loyal	307
Agricultural Profits on Corn	142
Aqueducts at Paris	490
Armies, Conjectural Statement of	306
Armies, Strength of, April, 1814	649
Banditti, Captain of	307
Cancer, cure for in three days	142
Carnival at Paris	140
Comparative Commerce, Paris with London	652
English bon-homme	141
Imperial Gr nd Strength of	650
Impostor detected and punished	141
Louis XVIII enters into Paris	998
Mendicity, increase of	141
Napoleonism, new Religion contemplated	653
National Guard, Strength of	651
National Schools	489
Navy, French, State of	653
Naval Exertions relinquished	849

Political Jeu d'esprit	428
Prussian Property at Paris reclaimed	1001
Remedy for a Cancer in three days	142
Review of Allied Troops	1004
Skeleton, Fossil, Salamander	653
Theatres deserted: gloomy Token	850

<i>Germany.</i>	
Berthier, Prince, Suicide	654
Brunswick, Prince Regent, Guardian	1005
Commemoration, Funeral Hamburg	654
D'Arenberg, Prince, Death of	308
Iron Bridge broken down, Baden	851
Klopstock, Tomb of	851
National Dress adopted	142
Stipulated value of Troops	654
Wurtemberg, States General opened	307

<i>Holland.</i>	
Amsterdam Bank recovering	142
Drainage proposed	490

<i>Indies, East.</i>	
Bengal Indianman burnt	655
Burmah barbarities	656
Carey's family, Shipwreck	626
Ceylon, British Dominion established	1005
Children in Tranquebar School	143
Danish Mission, Tranquebar	143
Elephants, Capture of, Ceylon	852
Idol eat by white Ants	309
Methodist Missionary Exertions	491
Tranquebar, School Establishment	143

<i>Indies, West.</i>	
Methodist Missionary Exertions	491

<i>Jamaica.</i>	
Slaves, dealing prohibited	144

<i>Italy.</i>	
Douaniers, French, disappointed	657
Genoa, Manufactures	142
Maury, Cardinal, arrested	1006
Naples, Ex-Queen	656
Naples, King Ferdinand's Return	657
Papal Power: Absolution to Pope's Escort	658
Pope takes refuge at Florence	309
Proclamation of King Ferdinand	853
Royal Abdication, King of Sardinia	142
Tuscany, infested with Robbers	143
Verona, Banditti	143

<i>New South Wales.</i>	
Criminal Outlaws denounced	144
Water Mill, Thomas West	144

<i>Russia.</i>	
Cowpox introduced into Siberia	658
Isa Carus, Greek Prelate	1006
Liberality, British, to Russian Sufferers	492

<i>Spain.</i>	
Bigotry, Inquisition	492

<i>Turkey.</i>	
Dardanelles, New Forts constructed	309
French Emissary controlled	1008
Montenegrins Insurrection, Carlsbad	144

<i>NATIONAL REGISTER.—BRITISH.</i>	
Accident, dreadful, Steam Engine	1013
Accident, fatal, in the Park, from firing guns	663
Ahtors, different, Benefits produce	669
African Trader, valuable cargo	1013
Agriculture, His Majesty's Letters on	316
Agriculture improved, Westmorland	843

21
CONTENTS.

Whitehall Chapel Improved	....	145
Yorkshire Society, Benevolent	..	669

**HINTS, PLANS, AND PROCEEDINGS
OF BENEVOLENCE.**

Association of Mechanics, Bible	..	124
Irish Nation instructed in their own Lan- guage	....	324
Literary Fund	....	329

GATHERER.

No. VI. 131.—VII. 462.

Bulls, Curious Names of	....	133
Creditors, Notice to	....	460
Crimea, Arthur Young's Visit to	....	469
Ladies Chapeau Bras	.....	132
Names of Ships, Heathen Gods	..	132
Savages Exhibited, Paris	....	462
Totte Maze, Abyssinian Jester	....	464

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

Bott, John	....	1036
Buchanan, Dr. C.	....	1035
Creech, W.	.....	1036
Crowther, B.	....	1036
Delill, M.	.....	1037
Dibdin, C.	.....	1038
Dow, James	....	1039
Ellis, G.	.....	1039
Ephraim, M.	....	1041
Ferriar, Dr. J.	.....	1041
Fuller, Rev. A.	....	1041
Gillray, J.	....	1042
Heyne, C. G.	....	1042
Hood, Sir S.	..	1042
Nicholson, W.	.....	1044
Malet, Sir C. W.	..	1044
Mind, G.	....	1044

Porter, w.	.....	1046
Roxburgh, Dr.	....	1046
Stewart, Sir John	.....	1047
Thornton, Henry	....	1047
Ware, James	.....	1047

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

For March	....	153	June	.....	675
April	....	330	July	.....	871
May	....	507	August	.....	1055

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE.

For March	....	161	June	.....	688
April	....	338	July	.....	887
May	....	514	August	.....	1059

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

For March	....	163	June	.....	501
April	....	339	July	.....	890
May	....	516	August	.....	1099

BANKRUPTS AND CERTIFICATES.

181—340—516—692—891—1065

SCOTLAND SEQUESTRATIONS. 1069

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

For March	....	173	June	..	701
April	..	349	July	....	899
May	....	525	August	....	1075

**PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE—LON-
DON MARKETS — EXCHANGE
PRICES CURRENT—CANAL SHARES,
&c.—FUNDS, ENGLISH, IRISH, AME-
RICAN, FRENCH**

For March	171—175	June	691—704
April	347—362	July	891—202
May	523—528	August	1073—1074

* * The Plates to this Volume are to be placed at
Ruins of Hermopolis, to face p. 120
Fac Similes of Specimens of Eastern Languages, 255
Louis XVIII. King of France, June
Duchess of Angouleme, July
Greek Fac Simile, p. 783.

